

# THE SATURDAY REVIEW

POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 2,545, Vol. 98.

6 August, 1904.

6d.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
NOTES OF THE WEEK . . . . .	158	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES (continued):		CORRESPONDENCE (continued):	
LEADING ARTICLES:		The End of the Opera. By John F.		"Saint Omers." By the Rev. John	
Mr. Chamberlain's Case for Agriculture	160	Runciman . . . . .	168	Gerard S.J. . . . .	172
A Colonial Consultation . . . . .	161	The Spoils of Egypt . . . . .	169	The Teaching Profession. By Frank J.	
Ireland and Toleration . . . . .	162	Venetian Sensations. By Arthur		Adkins . . . . .	172
The Law and the Presbyters . . . . .	164	Symons . . . . .	170	The Spoiler in Chelsea. By Dorothy	
The National Physique . . . . .	164			Osborn . . . . .	173
THE CITY . . . . .	166	CORRESPONDENCE:		REVIEWS:	
INSURANCE: THE CHOICE OF A LIFE		Canada and British Diplomacy. By		The Inwardness of Rossetti . . . . .	173
OFFICE—II. . . . .	166	His Honour Judge Hodgins . . . . .	171	The Cambridge French Revolution . . . . .	174
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES:		The Situation—and After. By the Rev.		Lope as he Lived . . . . .	175
To Lord Stanmore (Again). By D. S.		Compton Reade . . . . .	171	Terra-Cotta, Pottery and Porcelain . . . . .	176
MacColl . . . . .	167	"Consider the Children." By the Rev.		The True Mountaineer . . . . .	177
		Fredk. M. Burton . . . . .	172	NOVELS . . . . .	177
				NEW BOOKS AND REPRINTS . . . . .	178
				THE AUGUST REVIEWS . . . . .	178

*We beg leave to state that we decline to return or to enter into correspondence as to rejected communications; and to this rule we can make no exception. Manuscripts not acknowledged within four weeks are rejected.*

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Great activity has been displayed by the Japanese during the week around Port Arthur and in the neighbourhood of Haicheng and Liau-yang. They would appear to have decided that the time has come for forcing events. As to what has happened at Port Arthur there is no official news. From other sources comes information which is probably much exaggerated that the Japanese have made an assault following on three days' carnage and been repulsed. They are said to have lost 20,000 men, who were mown down by the Russian fire or blown to pieces by Russian mines. The Russians are said to have lost some 5,000 or 6,000, which is about the proportion that the defence might be expected to suffer—one to three. The Japanese apparently are in possession of important positions round the town; General Kuropatkin's army, in retreat north, can render no assistance, nor even create a diversion.

Official reports of the fighting to the North show that the Russians were driven out of strong natural positions during 31 July and 1 August. At To-mu-cheng, fifteen miles south-east of Haicheng, and at Kushulintzu, two places some twenty-five miles east of Liau-yang, the fighting was fierce and the losses on either side must have been severe. The Russians showed stubborn courage, but the turning movements of the Japanese rendered retreat imperative if disaster was not to be courted. Haicheng has been evacuated and the Russians have retired on An-shan-chiau, half-way between Haicheng and Liau-yang. Liau-yang is now threatened, and whilst three Japanese armies are pressing the retreating Russians from the south, south-west, and east, General Kuroki would appear to be moving northwards in order to get between Liau-yang and Mukden.

An official statement as to the incidents connected with the "Malacca" and the "Knight Commander" cases has been issued by the Russian Government. It claims the right to act on its Russian definition of contraband and to visit, search, seize and carry off vessels carrying goods falling under that definition. Most of the difficulties have arisen from the objections taken by other nations to Russia's wide reading of the term; but she has done only what all nations do in stating what they will consider contraband. The facts as to the release of the "Malacca" on the representa-

tion of the British Government as to its ownership of the military stores on board are repeated much as we already knew them. The reservation of the right to "despatch alike cruisers and warships in general" to prevent the carrying of contraband may contain a reference to the disputed case of the Volunteer Fleet, a matter which still remains sub judice, and as to which there is nothing fresh.

As to the "Knight Commander" the claim is made of right to sink the ship as she could not be taken to a Russian port, not having enough coal on board, without danger to the squadron. A similar procedure is related in the case of the German steamer "Thea" from America to Yokohama with a cargo of fish. This was treated as contraband; and for the same reason as was given in the instance of the "Knight Commander" this vessel was sunk. The Russians appear to have acted on such views as are to be found in Wheaton's "International Law", where Chancellor Kent's opinion is quoted that sometimes when circumstances will not permit a ship captured at sea to be sent into port she may be destroyed. But that has always been understood to relate to ships of the enemy and not to neutrals.

The Premier's statement as regards the work and scope of the new Defence Committee did not disclose anything unknown before. It was however satisfactory as showing that the Government are at last giving due consideration to the imperial defence, and the naval and military question will for the future be regarded from a broader standpoint. A large portion of the debate was taken up—with perhaps doubtful advantage—by a discussion of Indian frontier policy, especially as regards Russia. Sir George Clarke is to receive a salary of £2,000 a year as secretary to the committee, whilst his successor is only to be remunerated at the rate of £1,500 a year. This is hardly a sound move. That Sir George Clarke gave up his colonial governorship in order to take the appointment has nothing whatever to do with the question. Presumably he suited his own convenience; and whether he did so or not, it is entirely his own business. Moreover the principle of paying the first holder of a public post more highly than his successors is essentially a bad one.

On the financial side the committee's work will probably not result in so large a reduction as is generally anticipated. The theory that the navy can deal with home defence may effect some reduction in personnel. But personnel bears but a small proportion to the whole amount of military expenditure. In this year's estimates it absorbs only 9½ millions out of 29.

It is true that the military budget may in the future be relieved of various charges for harbour defences, coaling stations, &c., which should more properly be borne by the Admiralty. But this will only divert expense from the military to the naval budget. Apropos of finance we greatly question Mr. Arnold-Forster's estimate of the cost of conscription. He assumes that we must pay conscripts at the rate of a shilling a day, and correspondingly increase the pay of the foreign-service soldier. But this would be by no means necessary. In all conscript armies the pay is very small, and very much less than a shilling or even sixpence a day. Obviously when men are compelled to serve by law, there would be no need to pay them at the same rate as under the voluntary system.

Mr. Balfour's informal talk, as Sir Edward Grey described it, about the position and nature of the Defence Committee was marred by a glaring omission, an omission conspicuous throughout the whole discussion. Not a word had he to say on the most difficult problem of imperial defence, the Canadian frontier. Was that for fear of wounding American susceptibility? But he pointed out, when discussing possible war elsewhere, that of course he was speaking merely in the abstract. It is the duty of the Government, he thought, to assume that there will some time be war with any military Power to which the Empire is adjacent. Why does he not apply that rule to Canada? Will he say that the United States are not a military power? After the Spanish-American war he might perhaps say that; but like ourselves, the Americans have had a lesson and one day they will become a military power. The truth is that nothing but sheer cowardice keeps the leaders on both sides from discussing Canadian defence. They know, and the naval and military experts know, that the Canadian frontier is simply undefended and they have no plan for its defence. In order to cover their neglect and impotency, they invent the excuse that mutual affection makes war between Canada and the States impossible; so there is no need to consider Canadian defence. A transparent and dishonourable fiction.

The atmosphere of a political club must be trying for a politician in a state of suspended viceregency. But Lord Curzon came admirably through the ordeal. In his graceful allusion to the services of Lord Curzon in India Mr. Balfour—and who is Mr. Balfour's equal at such a task?—got into shoals when he forecast his future as a party leader. But the Viceroy, that was and is to be, discreetly kept to the open sea, committing himself only to generalisations about India in its relations to Parliament and party government—a sufficiently delicate question for one in his position to handle. On a larger issue, we remain, he told us, in India and strive to make the foundations of our rule secure, entirely because India wants us and not because we want India. This lofty principle might be pushed too far, especially as it has to be reconciled with the great and growing importance of the part which India occupies in the scheme of empire—a truth which no one has shown more convincingly than Lord Curzon.

The ideal party for India, Lord Curzon points out, is the party which will recognise India's place in the imperial system, as an organic factor not a troublesome appendage. That done, India should be left to the Viceroy to manage. A lofty sense of parliamentary responsibility should lead a party to avoid parliamentary interference, which is fraught with danger. All this is unquestionably true—though it may be said too often. Constant reminders of the serene indifference of the English people to Indian affairs and the unwholesome neglect of them by Parliament may bring about the evil they seek to avoid. So again in his hospitable invitation to all statesmen to visit India Lord Curzon sowed seed which might bring up tares as well as wheat. He might usefully have added an injunction that the visitor should stay over the prickly heat and cholera season, as he has done himself. Thus only will he escape illusions which await the winter tourist and be ready when once he has left India to trust the "men on the plains".

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is extraordinarily unfortunate in his votes of censure. If it is he who is to move the vote, the Government may safely count on a good majority. That is the teaching of history, and Monday's vote did not belie it. The Government majority was 78, one of the largest they have had on a critical division for a long time. Throughout the Opposition cut a poor, almost a ridiculous, figure. How very different from their sanguine enthusiasm when Mr. Morley moved his famous amendment, the amendment which was to put an end to the Government in a fortnight. For the merits of the discussion no one cared one straw. The one object was to upset the Government, and the attack proved a fiasco. Sir Henry himself made a speech very agreeable indeed to read, for it was pointed and polished, but he really should not carry his habit of reading speeches in the House so far. It is a very bad example to other and younger members. If he cannot remember his prepared points and phrases, he had better sacrifice some of them. Mr. Asquith, who followed Mr. Balfour, was never so ponderous and pompous in his life before. We at any rate, we are glad to say, cannot remember a speech of his nearly so heavy-laden. It dragged like a labouring wain. Mr. Balfour spent almost unnecessary pains on the elucidation of his fiscal views. We have never agreed with the Sheffield position as a policy, but to pretend that Mr. Balfour's attitude is ambiguous is now really idle. It may not be intelligible to "the ignorance of the member for Oldham", but it is to everybody else.

Lord Hugh Cecil, who no longer hunts in a couple with Mr. Churchill, made an interesting speech. His position is that the proper unifying quantity for the empire is not trade but defence—a *Kriegsverein* not a *Zollverein*. There is something a little misleading, a suggestion as it were of a false suggestion, in this phrase: for there is no question of an alternative whatever. Both unity in defence and unity in trade are wanted. Tariff reformers hold that commercial union will make possible defensive union, and tend to further consolidation in many directions. Lord Hugh says that there is no evidence that trade intercourse makes for communion. We love Italy with whom we trade little more than we love Germany with whom we trade much. Such an argument betrays its own fallacy. The point of the movement for trade union is that empires do not hold together by love alone but by interest. Whatever the respective degrees of our affection for Italy or Germany we certainly should concede more to Germany to secure her co-operation or neutrality than we should to Italy, largely because of her commanding commercial position. It is quite strange that a man of Lord Hugh's capacity should allow himself to say that preferential trade between Canada and the United States directed against this country would have no collateral or further tendencies in the direction of communion between them.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech, which he said was occasioned by Lord Hugh Cecil's, was chiefly remarkable for the proposal that the Prime Minister should summon a colonial conference, which should settle once and for all what offers the colonies were willing to make in the way of reduction of duties on imperial imports as a basis for a preferential system. From the actual words as used by Mr. Chamberlain we are inclined to think this will be done. At first sight the suggestion seemed almost to be thrown out incidentally, but closer examination of Mr. Chamberlain's phrase leads to a different conclusion. Lord Rosebery lost no time in associating himself with the conference idea, coming out in a letter to the "Times" the next day, which blessed the proposal with one hand and blighted it with the other. He is all for a colonial fiscal conference, but any suggestion of British taxation of food or narrowing the supply must be sternly withheld from its consideration. That of course would make the conference absolutely useless; as Mr. Chamberlain points out in his reply the next day. Lord Rosebery is indignant that the conference was not proposed last year, since it would have "kept the Conservative party intact". This solicitude for the integrity of his opponents' party is touching, but Lord Rosebery has been careful not to show it until too late



for it to have any healing effect on Conservative divisions. As a fact a conference could have done nothing at all to keep Conservatives "intact".

In a second letter Lord Rosebery assumes that Mr. Chamberlain has killed his own proposal by refusing to eliminate the question of taxes on food, and asks whether a proposition more childish and insulting to the colonies could be made than to invite their statesmen to travel thousands of miles in order to discuss a scheme which the country has "uniformly" condemned. He writes as though the next, and the next, general election had already taken place. It is clear from the summary of the views of Australian statesmen furnished by the Melbourne correspondent of the "Times" that Lord Rosebery is out of touch with colonial feeling. He may possibly have given a lead to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Canada. Mr. Watson looks to the Mother country to lay down the principles on which preference would be granted, Australia having by the last Federal election signified adhesion, and Mr. Deakin thinks a meeting would be the only means of familiarising the representatives of various parts of the Empire with the facts. In other words they would not come to London expecting imperial statesmen to be in a position to commit the Mother country, any more than they themselves would be in a position to commit their own people.

Mr. Chamberlain's Welbeck speech marks a new stage in the fiscal campaign. Until now the agricultural aspect of the problem has hardly been touched; and it was getting high time that a move was made in this direction, if we were not to find ourselves completely barred out by our opponents. Mistakenly, as we think, agriculture has generally been regarded as the easiest side to establish of the tariff reformer's case. This was probably due to remembrance of the traditional protectionism of farmers. The calculation left out of the account precisely the difference between the tariff reform movement and protection pure and simple. The essence of the policy, imperial unification, largely counteracts its protective value for the English farmer; for the advantage it will give to colonial agriculture to a certain extent puts the colonial, so far as English farmers are concerned, just in the place of their former foreign rival. Imperially the change is absolutely all gain; particularly, it is not so for the English agriculturist. But there remain large classes of smaller agricultural industries in which the home producer is as well placed as the colonial, and in these classes a duty on foreign competing products will be an immense gain.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech was necessarily particularist and in a sense local. He was less concerned with the general theory of tariff reform as affecting agriculture, or conversely, than with the actual attitude of the agricultural labourer. Without any disparagement the speech may properly be described as largely electioneering in its character. It was a true and effective point to make that, whatever prosperity free trade may have brought the field labourer, the fact remains that his wages have risen less than those of any class of labour, and in no proportion to the general rise of the country's wealth. The yokel is likely to turn that fact over in his mind. He can also see that if the farmer makes more profit, there is more money out of which wages can be paid to him, if the farmer will. The farmer can't pay if he makes no money; if he does make money, his labourers in these days can make him pay. The labourer can also see that he and his brethren have been gradually disappearing from the face of the country under a free-trade régime. And soon he will find it harder to get work in the towns. Then he will want to know the reason why.

In an unusually melodramatic outburst Mr. Redmond has urged the Irish people to go in for lively agitation in the coming winter. Having disposed of his own estates at a satisfactory price, he is apparently content that other landlords should be coerced to sell cheap. But the fact is that the United Irish League is in a bad way, and the leader of the party desires rather to advertise that organisation than to revive moonlighting. Mr. William O'Brien, who founded the League and used it chiefly to smash Mr. Healy, has himself been shelved

by the influence of Messrs. Sexton and Davitt, but he is not content to go quietly. On the point of principle he is right, as Mr. Redmond knows, in insisting that the Land Act shall be worked on the lines of mutual concession, and he has a strong following in the South and West. But the wirepullers who want nothing less than a peaceful settlement of the land question, and who were unable to prevent Mr. Wyndham's Act from passing into law, are determined to use the League as an organ of intimidation. And so we have the odd spectacle of Mr. O'Brien preaching moderation and common sense while Mr. Redmond, sacrificing his judgment to the extremists, is screaming for renewed activity. Each protagonist is singularly ill suited to the part he has chosen, and the effect on the Irish party may be startling.

On Tuesday the Licensing Bill was read a second time by the House of Lords, the majority against Lord Peel's amendment being ninety-five. This amendment, moved on Monday, was to the effect that the House could not accept as a satisfactory settlement a bill which creates a perpetual interest in a terminable licence; and his suggestion was a time-limit of seven or ten years. His complaint that the bill had not been debated sufficiently in the House of Commons was singularly irrelevant in regard to the point which was embodied in his amendment. The Archbishop of Canterbury believed the bill was a genuine endeavour to promote the reduction of licences and thought renewal ought not to be withdrawn without compensation; but he stated that he intended to move in committee a time-limit whereby existing on-licences should not be renewed after fourteen years, and that in place of them a new licence should be granted for seven years on certain conditions. This he did on Thursday and the motion was lost by seventy-four votes.

Lord Spencer resumed the debate with a complaint that the attitude of the bishops was dictated too much by party considerations; surely a strange complaint that the Church will not make themselves partisans of the Opposition. The Bishop of London stated that he should support the proposal of fourteen years' time-limit; and said that the bill would produce a less reduction in London public-houses than under present conditions. When to this is added that he objected to the displacement of the local magistrates Lord Spencer must have felt that a near approach was being made to what the Radical party desired. The Bishop of London gave no authority for his surprising figures and statistics. If he wanted them to be taken seriously, he should have given his authority. Teetotal "literature" is no more to be trusted than the mural legends of electioneering politicians. Dr. Ingram does not shine in the elucidation of complex and difficult questions. Lord Lansdowne's answer to the bishop as to the fourteen years' limit was that if this were granted there would be no interference during that period, and this postponement of interference with licensees would hardly suit the temperance party.

The question of the extremely small number of women factory inspectors which was discussed on the Home Office vote on Thursday raises a most important point in connexion with factory administration. Since they were first appointed they have shown themselves to be absolutely necessary for effective inspection of the million and a half of women workers. There is no dispute as to the high value of their services and yet, as Mr. H. J. Tennant pointed out, only eight up to the present have been appointed. It is therefore satisfactory that the Home Secretary stated his intention to ask next year for an increase in their number. It seems likely that soon it will not be superfluous to employ women inspectors for looking after female prisoners on remand. The Home Secretary's answer to a question by Mr. Claude Hay shows that two very young women on remand in Holloway had their hair cut off by order of the prison authorities. The charge against one was immediately dismissed, the other was only nominally dealt with. Cutting off the hair may for women be persecution; and even if the explanation of it is that these two were verminous, there was sense in the

suggestion that the hair might have been washed ; and a woman inspector would probably have had that much consideration.

The breach between the Vatican and the French Government becomes more clearly marked almost daily. That the difference itself is greater or deeper we should not say, but it is more easily perceived. France has unhappily reached the position which renders an established Church almost impossible. Religious establishment is possible so long as the secular power is either friendly or indifferent ; but when it becomes actually hostile, it places the established religious communion in a position involving a choice between allegiance to God or man. A self-respecting Church will neither disobey the law while it is under the law nor sacrifice its religious conviction. Separation from the State, therefore, when the State imposes religiously intolerable conditions, is the only way out of the difficulty.

The anti-Christian character and policy of the Combes Government, it seemed to us from the beginning, could end only in disestablishment, if allowed to take its natural course. It is now practically certain that this will be the end. It is to be regretted that revenues at present applied to religious purposes will be diverted to secular ; otherwise the Church will be in a better position than now. The effect on the State will probably be somewhat to hasten the decay already set in. France will lose the prestige of the Catholic protectorate in the East and ought to lose it. There might, of course, be a great religious revival amongst the people, but we do not think it likely. Those who take their views on this matter from the English press should read Abbot Gasquet's letter to the "Times" on Thursday, which completely destroys the contention that the Pope in summoning certain of the French bishops to Rome is violating the Concordat.

We have received from Sir Norman Lockyer the prospectus of an organisation which is to be called "The British Science Guild". It appears to have its origin in the opinion which has been often enough expressed of late that the scientific spirit is still too often lacking in many matters affecting the national welfare. If a guild will remedy matters, there seems no reason why this one should not be crowned with success as a great number of very distinguished people have given their approval to it and are members of the organising committee. There is no narrow spirit of exclusion about it, for it invites most people from members of the House of Lords to the Representatives of Labour to belong to it. All who wish to become life members may do so by paying two guineas and the ordinary annual subscription is not more than five shillings. We shall hear more about this imposing new departure when the organising committee has finished its labour of communicating with those "in Britain and beyond the seas", for naturally everything nowadays to have a chance of success must be designed to further the progress and increase the welfare of the Empire.

Judges and juries will be reluctant, as long as the strange case of Adolf Beck is remembered, to convict on the evidence of witnesses as to identity and of experts in handwriting. Having suffered from 1896 to 1903 for a crime he did not commit, he was again convicted at the beginning of this year and was about to be sent once more to penal servitude when a man was arrested who as long ago as 1877 perpetrated similar frauds to those for which Beck had been twice convicted and who was again being charged with similar offences. Through the alertness of Inspector Kane the source of the confusion by which Beck had been identified with the man convicted in 1877 has been laid bare. Beck has received a pardon which is an admission of these appalling mistakes ; and the Treasury is to present him with money. He long failed to convince the officials that there had been miscarriage of justice, but now there ought to be a searching inquiry into the circumstances in which the convictions were obtained. Nothing ought to be grudged that will help to reinstate as far as possible the victim of such an adverse fate.

#### MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CASE FOR AGRICULTURE.

SINCE the old theories of Protection have for two generations retained vitality only in connexion with agriculture it is not surprising that the landed interest generally should have welcomed Mr. Chamberlain's proposals for Tariff Reform as heralding the return of the nation to economic sanity. However, the first impulse has given place to a feeling that the point of view has shifted much, and that Tariff Reform deals with interests and motives very different from the old Protection ; hence agriculturists have been awaiting Mr. Chamberlain's Welbeck speech with exceptional interest. We propose in this article to examine the situation strictly from the farming point of view, deliberately putting on one side the wider issues which to many people are alone—and to us by far the most—important, the policy of binding the Empire together and putting it on a sound economic basis. Let every industry begin by a purely selfish consideration of Tariff Reform and come to some conclusion how it will be affected for good or evil ; for the final decision the prospective losses and gains of the state as a whole can be summed up and our hopes and fears for the future brought into the account.

Perhaps the first of the agricultural questions that still remain unsettled is the real extent of the alleged depression in agriculture. Are not farmers rather a race of chartered grumblers whose interests have always lain in making out a bad case for themselves ? Certainly the tension has been relieved as compared with twenty or even ten years ago, and everywhere up and down the country men will be found making a very comfortable living out of the land. But we doubt if they are getting anything like the return they could obtain in business, and the outlook is not encouraging. The census returns afford perhaps the only means of getting an impartial opinion and there we see the number of people engaged in agriculture is shrinking fast, whilst the testimony is universal that the shrinkage is due to the younger generation not coming in to take the place of the old. As the agricultural returns show year by year a diminished acreage under the plough, a lessened total production of crops, a falling off in the numbers of stock and sheep, the most hardened optimist will hardly maintain that agriculture as a whole is either flourishing or in a promising way.

Some of the reasons for this decline must be briefly touched upon, before we can consider how we are likely to be affected by the new proposals. In the first place England is the one open agricultural market in the world and every country with surplus agricultural produce, that is every agricultural country wishing to realise any money at all, can only do so by selling in London. Take butter as an example, it is not only Brittany, Holland and Denmark who send us butter, but Sweden, Finland, Russia, Siberia, the United States and Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Argentine ! While it cannot be said that any of this butter is "dumped" without doubt most of it reaches us at less than cost price ; the various governments concerned are so much alive to the importance of getting a share of the English market that by government inspection and supervision in the matter of collecting and marketing and by assisted freights they really give a substantial bounty to their farmers. Again the competition is very largely that of people with a lower standard of living than our own ; the French, the North Italian or the Russian peasant who sends eggs to this country lives in a primitive fashion which the Englishman would neither be contented with nor allowed to follow. For one of the greatest difficulties about English farming is that the towns not only compete with the country for labour but force up the expenditure everywhere to an urban standard ; in regard to education, sanitation, poor rate, the care of the roads, it is the towns who set the pace and the impecunious rural communities have to live up to them. Of course the object of the expenditure may be good, it is simply that our competitors have not to pay any corresponding amount.

We cannot doubt then that there exists a real depression in farming due to the great fall in prices



incident on the opening up of the new lands and accentuated by the protectionist policy of other countries which has diverted the main stream of competing material into our markets; at the same time the other conditions of life at home, especially the competition of manufactures for men and capital, have been running against agriculture. This roughly is Mr. Chamberlain's case for a change in our policy. As to the remedies which are proposed, your townsman and Radical usually takes a superior air and advises the farmer to improve his methods, with instances drawn from the last Continental holiday the gentleman took, as though he should recommend a Leeds cloth manufacturer to take pattern by some thrifty community of hand-loom weavers. Of course English farming is capable of improvement, and the general average performance is enormously below the practice of the best, but that average is by a long way the highest return per acre in the world. As regards technical skill the farmer at home has nothing to learn from other countries; that the mass of farmers are slipshod and careless and do not live up to the standard set by some of their number is because men are men; that is equally true of all places and all men, even of daily journalists.

The next panacea is co-operation, which we at once welcome, and admit that much might be wrought by co-operation, only suggesting that if the great economic advantages of co-operation are shown in peasant or small-holding communities, in the case of farmers on our scale any co-operative scheme, except for purchase, will require much careful organisation and cannot yield any very immediate return. Again, the reform of the land laws might effect a great improvement in the condition of the farmer, but as regards this thorny question it should always be remembered that the present system has created our tenant-farming class, the most improving agriculturists the world has ever seen. And if the reformer's desires succeeded in creating a body of small holders, they would be protectionists to a man. Then there are the railway freights; let the railways state their case as they will there is no doubt that the net result of their mode of doing business is that the Englishman close to a large town pays as much for carriage as the foreigner at a distance, so that the advantage of nearness to his market which should compensate for the forcing up of the standard of living is nullified by the railway rates.

None of these proposals for the encouragement of agriculture amounts to very much. Would Protection or rather Tariff Reform serve any better? There are many farmers who must be regarded as manufacturers dependent on cheap agricultural produce as their raw material; the grazier and the producer of milk often do the bulk of their feeding with imported corn; even the price of the maize and the "cakes" which are not to be taxed would rise somewhat in sympathy with grain if that were taxed on entry. In this respect then the farmer is a buyer of foreign agricultural produce; he is a buyer also of American agricultural machinery to quite a considerable extent. Even where there is no question of raw material, the foreign imports are not always an unmixed disadvantage, some fruit-growers maintain that the earlier foreign fruit serves well to open the market for their better article and gets the public in fact into the habit of buying. However, although we must reckon the agricultural community as partly a consumer it is in the main as a producer that it would be benefited by a rise in prices. It is of course by no means settled that a duty on entry would result in anything like a similar rise in price. Let us distinguish between two classes of produce; with some crops, of which wheat is the best example, the yield at home has little to do with the price established in any year. Our average production is barely one-fifth of our requirements, and it is the amount available for export in some one of the great wheat-producing countries, the United States, Russia, or the Argentine, which sets the market for the year. Mr. Chamberlain's proposed two-shilling duty would be merged in the ordinary market fluctuations; the consumer would not notice it for during the past twelve months there have been variations in the price of wheat amounting to five shillings per quarter, yet what

ordinary householder has been conscious of any change? For the same reason the farmer will not get the whole two shillings as a bonus of eight or ten shillings per acre when he grows wheat; over a period of years the returns for growing wheat will be higher but the rise will not be equal to the duty because the change from wheat land to pasture will be checked. The total gain then from such a duty would include the revenue derived, the slight pull it would give to the Canadian, Indian and Australian wheat-grower as against his foreign competitors, and a similar bonus to maintain the area under wheat at home. We may take hops as an example of a crop which is still chiefly grown at home, so much so that the price for the year is dictated by the yield here and not by the foreigner. The foreign hops however are a great source of weakness; in seasons of scarcity they come in freely and keep the price from rising in proportion to the short supply at home, in seasons of abundance a certain proportion must come in because no other market is open and so it helps to depreciate a price already below a paying level. Mr. Chamberlain's proposed five per cent. duty on foreign hops would relieve the pressure on the English grower, prices would rise though to nothing like the extent of the duty, because the acreage under hops would expand again and internal competition would bring the price back very nearly to its old level.

We see then that the main argument from the agricultural point of view for a return to protective duties is that it would enable more land to be kept under comparatively expensive cultivation instead of being allowed to fall away into inferior grass; it would mean that the farmer would want more men, that the demand for labour in the country would increase and that wages would tend to rise. As Mr. Chamberlain said he had but little need to preach to farmers, they were already converted, so he preferred to address himself to the labourers to whom the movement had been misrepresented as boding only a return to the epoch of dear food. The real crux is the shrinking employment for the agricultural labourer; hitherto he has not felt the pinch because the demand of the towns for men has outstripped the falling off in the country, but urban expansion is being checked while the conversion of arable land into pasture shows no sign of slackening. Hence in the near future the labourer too is going to experience the effect of the paralysis that has been creeping over agriculture for so long. So we trust the argument as to labour will be pushed home in the rural districts, just as we conceive it is exactly the argument which ought to appeal to the whole nation. Merely as a national insurance we must restore a reasonable measure of prosperity to the men who live by the land; they represent the two great elements of physical health and political stability in the body politic, and if they are allowed to be crushed the end of the state will not be far distant.

#### A COLONIAL CONSULTATION.

THERE is at any rate the charm of confidence about Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion of a colonial conference, for in one sense it is putting to the touch the whole idea of preferential tariffs. It may be taken as certain that if such a conference were summoned and by a decisive majority it rejected the principle of imperial preference, the whole movement would collapse. Such a result might not be logical; colonial councils, as other councils, may err and sometimes have erred; it might yet be perfectly possible to educate public opinion in the colonies to a different conclusion. But in practice we are certain that the effect of an adverse judgment by this colonial conference would be so decisive on public opinion in this country that it would be idle to bring up the matter again for a generation. Thus in making the suggestion Mr. Chamberlain was in a sense staking his own head. Free-traders, on the other hand, in accepting the conference would not in our judgment be staking anything like so much on the throw. A decision of the conference favourable to preference would necessarily give an impetus to the whole tariff reform movement, and incidentally it would swallow up the Sheffield policy.

We should hear no more of that. But we do not see that such a decision would greatly influence that large body of free-traders who are economists before they are imperialists. Many of them are not imperialists at all; and the fact that the colonies were willing to make tariff concessions, which, balanced against those expected from this country, would in their view result in no economic gain to us, could not logically persuade them to any change in their fiscal position. The partial assimilation of tariffs within the empire, the tendency towards commercial union, would not count with them as an asset worth considering. They would say, We appreciate the motive of the colonial offer but we regret that we are obliged to decline it with thanks. Most of the free-traders have made up their minds and have stated that they are opposed to a preferential tariff in any circumstances and of any nature, short at any rate of complete free trade within the empire. Theirs is not at all the position that preference is a good idea but not feasible. They think it is a bad idea; true they also say it is not feasible; but the proof that it was feasible would merely silence one of their objections. It would not modify their general attitude. On the other hand if it can be proved that the colonies, however good the case for preference, will not come in, the whole scheme for imperial tariffs necessarily collapses. And an adverse decision of a colonial fiscal conference would be strong evidence that the colonies would not come in. The public would probably take it as conclusive evidence. In every way then Mr. Chamberlain in playing this card risks his whole game. Tariff reformers might be excused if they doubted whether there was any need to take such a risk so early in the game. There might very well be colonies where public opinion was at present against preference but might be educated in its favour in no long time. It is we who are seeking to effect a great change; we have to disturb settled convictions; time is essential to us; time is on our side. Why risk a decisive engagement, rather an engagement which if lost would be decisive against us, when we have not yet got nearly all our forces in the field, when we do not even know what our real strength is? The enemy is defending an entrenched and perfectly familiar position; the sooner battle is joined the better for him. We must also remember that we shall be estopped from repudiating or throwing doubt on the decision of a conference summoned by ourselves; our opponents will not. They will be free to disclaim any responsibility. Is it not possible then that by calling a conference in a hurry, the whole movement will be put in a false position?

Mr. Chamberlain is the last person in the world to overlook the force of these considerations. It is precisely in the region of such calculations that he is master. And this brings us to what is in our view immediately the most interesting feature of the whole matter. This proposal of Mr. Chamberlain's throws new and bright light on the situation. It is certain that so shrewd a politician would never have made such a suggestion if he had not been satisfied that the colonies in conference would decide in favour of preferential tariffs and would make practical proposals. It is clear that he has been over the ground and knows a great deal more than he has cared to say. He would never take a needless risk; neither is he a feather-headed enthusiast who allows his wish to be father to his thought. No doubt some polished free-trader, probably free-fooder, will say that Mr. Chamberlain is counting on "another rigged commission"; that he will pack the conference. Allow as much wicked intention in Mr. Chamberlain as any of his opponents desire, this thing still could not be done. The free-traders themselves have it in their own power to prevent anything of the kind. Indeed we mention it at all only to exhaust every possible contingency. We can come to no other conclusion from Mr. Chamberlain's proposal than that on the colonial side the movement for preferential tariffs is safe; and Mr. Chamberlain knows that in this conference he is only making a new lever to influence English opinion. And the free-traders think the same; or they would welcome a proposal whose possibilities were on the surface so much more to their advantage than to Mr. Chamberlain's. But they are not welcoming the proposal at all; save only Lord Rosebery, who with characteristic

astuteness blesses the suggestion with a reservation which stultifies it. By all means, he says, call a colonial conference; quite the right thing; but no suggestion of preference for colonial corn or other food-stuff must be hinted to them. Thus the conference would not have the chance to decide against Lord Rosebery, if it did meet; while as a fact such a condition would prevent it ever meeting at all. And Lord Rosebery gets the advantage of his fellow Liberals in accepting the conference with imperial fervour, while he can yet disclaim all responsibility for its acts. The other Liberal leaders must perforce put up with the charge of shrinking from colonial consultation.

The precise contribution such a conference can make to the realisation of a scheme of imperial preferential tariffs cannot be told until its powers are defined. Is it to be plenary or advisory? Are its members to be appointed by the Governments of the respective colonies, and if so, how is the party element to be excluded? Will the colonial governments consult the constituencies before appointing representatives to attend the conference? Will the colonial members be asked to make binding proposals for preference in favour of imperial imports? Can they be expected to do that unless the British members can make binding reciprocal offers? And how can any such British offers be made until there is a Government with a majority elected to carry out a preference policy? We confess we see great difficulties in the way of such a conference meeting, or accomplishing anything concrete if it did meet, until the principle of preference has been endorsed by appeal to the electorate. The conference might, of course, be purely advisory. In that case the representatives of every colony and of the United Kingdom severally would put their propositions in this hypothetical form. "If you will give us certain abatements, and if my government and parliament will endorse my offer, I will give you certain abatements in return." Proposals of this nature might make a convenient basis for subsequent negotiations; and they might affect public opinion. But we rather doubt whether the public would take them very seriously.

One good result will in any case be obtained. Face to face no longer in academic but in real discussion of tariff policy, the different countries making up the British nation must feel the absurdity of calling that an empire whose constituents have to treat with each other in matters of commerce, as of defence, precisely as foreign countries. They will realise that they must either change all this or give up the idea of an empire altogether.

#### IRELAND AND TOLERATION.

EMPHATIC speech in Ireland does not always denote the desire for violent action. During the South African war a certain Nationalist politician was so carried away by his admiration for the Boers (whom his constituents probably believed to be a nation of Roman Catholic peasants) that he expressed the hope that Irishmen in the British ranks would take the first opportunity of shooting their officers. Such English newspapers as noticed the speech were horrified. "That's just like those English", said an Irish professional man of moderate views; "they never can make allowances for poetic license!" Poetic license, however, has before now transmuted itself into very ugly action, and it is not safe always to dismiss rant as meaningless. During the last few months there has been a great deal of sectarian nagging in Ireland, and it is well worth while to consider, as far as an observer may, what it means and what its results may be. The mere fact that during the past six months or so more cases of alleged injustice ascribed to sectarian motives have been exploited than probably in the preceding decade points at any rate to an uneasy feeling in Ireland. A few years ago there seemed to be fair ground for hoping that sectarian bitterness was dying out. The Nationalist party has for obvious reasons desired to avoid sectarianism. It has had useful Protestant members, and the memory of the party known as "the Pope's brass band" in the 'fifties remained to show the futility of an avowedly sectarian clique in the House. Moreover, the best Nationalists really wish to utilise in



the service of their country the powers of all sections of Irishmen. Protestants like Grattan and Thomas Davis are not forgotten. It would probably be difficult to find amongst devoted adherents of any Church men more free from religious bigotry than some of the prominent Irish Roman Catholic laymen. But it must be remembered that there is no such thing in Ireland as the indifference to creed which elsewhere so easily passes for tolerance, and that the religious fervour of an excitable people can easily be stirred into rancour.

Behind the Parliamentary movement are stronger, if less intelligent, forces. The old and real grievances of Irish Roman Catholics have left very bitter memories in a people which is incessantly brooding on its past. The Irish Roman Catholic, aware that his people were persecuted for their faith and to a great extent dispossessed of their lands, sees that to-day the members of the numerically inferior creed are on the whole in a superior worldly condition. Emancipation by itself had a very slight economic or social result. Protestants had founded such industries as flourished, and Protestants to a great extent control them still. Men who think for themselves see that it takes many years to overcome the results of privilege. Improved education, hard work in the professions and industries at last thrown open are the true roads to equality. But is it surprising that the multitude should desire a short cut? As regards the most conspicuous of Irish questions unscrupulous agitation has led, through the devious paths of exceptional laws, to a compromise, as equitable as the circumstances allow, which will practically abolish the Protestant monopoly of land-owning. But the industrial and educational advantages of the minority remain.

In the industries the predominance of Protestants is not directly due to legislative injustice. But the superior education and social position secured to the privileged creed gave its members a very long start. Their countrymen are rapidly making up the leeway, though the denial to them of any system of University education which their religious leaders can accept remains a great and indefensible handicap.

Still, Roman Catholics allege to-day that they are debarred from their fair share of commercial employment and public offices. In the examination-room, they say, their young men show themselves as good as their rivals. They jump to the conclusion (the natural result of an educational system which puts a premium on cramming) that a successful examinee must necessarily be a good employee, and will not admit the obvious fact that with the ordinary employer creed counts for less than personal knowledge, and that the son of an efficient employee is chosen in preference to a stranger. One or two railway companies and banks have, we believe, shown an unfair preference to members of their directors' churches. The public ventilation of such cases is natural, and can only have a wholesome effect. As regards the public services, a factor little understood in England counts for much. For reasons good or bad, many of the ablest Irish Roman Catholics have taken up an attitude of extreme hostility to the government of the country. It is quite impossible to recruit officials from eloquent organisers of such bodies as the United Irish League. With one voice the Irish Nationalists proclaim that anyone taking service under "an alien government" is a traitor, with another they complain that preferment is refused to men holding the popular views. They do not attempt to deny that Roman Catholics who hold aloof from violent agitation secure their fair share of appointments, but they brand such men as "tame Catholics". Anyone who knows Ireland must be aware that a Roman Catholic who is not a political extremist (and this description includes very many Home Rulers) has an exceptionally good chance of promotion if competent. Unfortunately it is hardly possible to fill a vacancy of any kind in Ireland without convincing the disappointed candidate that he owes his exclusion to his creed. It is so much more pleasant to believe oneself persecuted than to admit oneself inefficient.

There is no doubt that in retaliation for the abuses of Protestant ascendancy not yet dead in Ulster, the popularly elected bodies recently created in the South and

West are showing a strong sectarian bias. When ascendancy is dethroned, the new masters of the situation want something more than equality. The Protestants of the South and West are, so far as the powers of local bodies go, at present unwilling hostages for the behaviour of their co-religionists in Ulster, with whom, as a rule, they have little intercourse and (apart from the question of Home Rule) less sympathy. We have not noticed any signs that Ulster Protestants are asking themselves whether "Papists" get fair play in northern municipalities. It is easier to denounce Papist bigotry in the South. And so the vicious circle goes round: Nationalist and Orangeman are each unwilling to take the first step in the direction of generosity to the local minority, for neither believes that his rival will follow. Such movements as that for industrial co-operation have indeed had an educative influence. But of late a new factor has appeared which, unless checked, promises to throw Ireland back three centuries. The much-discussed, little-understood, "Catholic Association" has been formed with the definite idea of widening the religious fissure in secular life. Its anonymous organisers have urged with force some of the considerations which we have tried to state impartially and have preached the gospel of revenge. They draw the moral that since sectarian differences have made Ireland the most backward portion of the British Isles, no public appointment should in future be made, no private patronage or employment given, except on sectarian grounds. They profess to seek only equality, but part of their programme is systematically to divert Roman Catholic custom from Protestant tradesmen. It is, of course, impossible to argue seriously that it is necessarily wrong for a man to deal with one of his own Church in preference to an outsider. But when satisfactory business relations have long been established between members of different Churches, the policy of arbitrarily upsetting them will hardly lead to economic improvement. The Association—which most educated laymen heartily disapprove, and which the "Daily Independent", a leading Nationalist paper, has consistently opposed—was rebuked by Archbishop Walsh in very mild tones on entirely utilitarian grounds, since Protestants threatened retaliation if their co-religionists were arbitrarily dismissed by Catholic employers, and the normal Protestant country-gentleman in three provinces employs Catholic servants and deals with Catholic tradesmen as a matter of course, while thousands of Catholic hands are to be found in the warehouses and workshops of Protestant firms. Moreover Roman Catholic hospitals and charities are very largely supported by Protestants. But Cardinal Logue has not taken the same view as his brother of Dublin, and the Association has met with what amounts to encouragement from several bishops and has been zealously pushed by many priests. The policy of exclusive dealing is growing, and the air is full of recriminations.

In the light of the past we cannot regard the new movement as an unnatural one. But our hope for Ireland lies in the assuaging of internecine feuds, and the existence of such an organisation can only make for their continuance. It has naturally awakened a rancorous outburst of Protestant fervour in the North, and it has aroused unwholesome excitement in districts where the two creeds have lived side by side amicably enough for years. If, because most Irishmen are Roman Catholics, only Roman Catholics are to be allowed to work for or in Ireland, all hope of healthy development will disappear. The national life must necessarily be narrowed to a dangerous degree. One of the most disquieting signs is the evident determination of responsible exponents of Roman Catholic opinion to draw no distinction between wholesale attacks upon their faith and temperate criticism of its influence in certain regions of secular life. Astonishing as it may seem, the Cardinal-Archbishop of Armagh has publicly denounced Sir Horace Plunkett's recent book, which admittedly His Eminence had not read, as belonging to a class of bitterly controversial publications which Roman Catholics very rightly resent. Further—though the argument may weigh little when Irishmen are excited—if the island is turned into a sectarian battleground England will be permanently estranged. Ireland

will be regarded as like an Indian city where, at the Mohurrun, the fire-hose has to be turned on Moslem and Hindu alike.

#### THE LAW AND THE PRESBYTERS.

THERE is one wholly satisfactory feature in the remarkable decision of the House of Lords in the famous United Free Church case. We have got back to the principle that however serious may be the political or social issues of an action, it must not be decided on grounds of any supposed public interest, but purely in the dry light of law. Lord James alone lapsed into the wrong style for a moment. He had better have left unsaid his warning about spoils. In three great cases the House of Lords has given decisions which have taken a whole nation by surprise. In England the great licensing case of *Sharpe v. Wakefield* revealed an unexpected view of the law on a question of national importance. A similar thing happened in respect of the new responsibilities imposed on trade unions by the Taff Vale Railway decision, which affected industrial relations immensely throughout the United Kingdom. Now there has come the United Free Church judgment, which startles and bewilders everybody in Scotland, victors and vanquished equally. We know what has been the effect on licensing legislation of *Sharpe v. Wakefield*. In Scotland the most general impression that can be gathered seems to be that a triumph in the Law Courts will have to be whittled down by Parliament if the situation is to remain possible. Only in the instance of trade unionism, where most important interests were involved, has there been refusal to consider legislation for the purpose of redressing a balance, upset by a decision which had not the merit of being decided on true legal principles as were the other cases.

How ridiculous it is that there should be an assumption of finality about any legal decision which leaves a great body of people, in the Scottish case it is almost the whole nation, at the feet of a minority. There were seven lords who heard it; five of them upset the opinions of four Scottish judges; two of them upheld those opinions; and no lawyer would say that these two, Lord Lindley and Lord Macnaghten, are less capable than any of the other lords of dealing with any issue within the whole range of the English law, with the possible exception of the criminal law. Yet on this narrow margin it has been decided that the religious parliament, the synod, of the Free Church is bound by a constitution, into which there can be introduced no alteration in regard to matters as to which it is notorious that a complete change of opinion has taken place. It is on this point that the whole question turns. According to the construction by the majority of the Lords of a complicated series of documents, which had to be read in the light of the history of historic theological dogmas, the effect of the Disruption Settlement of 1843 was to commit the Free Church to maintain for ever a claim to be a State Church, and to hold the theological doctrine of Calvinism known as Predestinarianism as opposed to that of Arminianism. Lord Lindley and Lord Macnaghten construed the Disruption Settlement in the directly contrary sense, holding that there was a power inherent in the synod of altering in both these respects the original principles of the Church. That they were its original principles there was no dispute. It is equally indisputable, however, that in the interval the majority of the Free Church changed its views on the establishment question and along with the greater part of Scotland revolted against the dogma of Calvin. The history of the two doctrines has been very different. Notwithstanding the defection of the Free Church from its State Churchism the Church of Scotland has strengthened its position of late years and acquired more popular support. It has been quite otherwise with the abstract theological dogma. That has been dying away. The other churches have modified their views of it as it is stated in the Westminster Confession. Amongst them the Free Church expressed a new formula, and the irony of the situation for it lies in the paradox that the State Establishment with which it refused to be associated, and the Voluntarist Church

against whose principles it protested, were both able to bring themselves into line with modern opinion without having to sacrifice their material goods as it has had to do. The Free Church has passed through two martyrdoms by mistake. The first in 1843 when it disclaimed an establishment within which alone it could maintain, as time has shown, the principle of a State Church: the second in 1904 when having thought four years previously that it could give up its original tenet, it found to its dismay that it could not, and must suffer the despoiling of its goods. It came out for liberty and finds that it fettered itself in 1843 with doctrines that it would now shake off but cannot.

The difference between the majority in the House of Lords and Lord Lindley's judgment is an illustration of the fact that where questions of public policy enter into a legal decision the organisation or society to be judged holds its position on a very uncertain tenure. The Lord Chancellor and the majority in the United Free Church case adhered to the strict view that the intentions with which the Free Church was founded, as deduced from the language used at the time, must govern its whole subsequent history. On the other hand Lord Lindley found an implied condition, one not expressed but which must be understood, to keep the organisation in touch with all changes that might come over opinion within it. Lord Lindley's is the plausible view: it is the view which the Lord Chancellor applied to the decision of the case which upset the trade unions: but which he refused to apply to the case of the Free Church. There is as little doubt that the Free Church in 1843 regarded as inconceivable any departure from its State Churchism and its Calvinism as that the framers of the trade-union legislation believed they were imposing full responsibility on trade unions. But Lord Lindley's "implied terms" were introduced in the latter instance, and its vagueness and consequent danger as a principle of interpretation were fortunately in the present case distasteful to the majority of the Lords.

Undoubtedly Lord Lindley wanted to secure what for practical purposes seems a sensible solution of the questions at issue. It is absurd that a society cannot alter its rules or doctrines as time goes on and may always be at the mercy of an ignorant and unprogressive minority. The minority, which now is held to be entitled to all the property of the Free Church by which it carried on all its operations educational and religious at home and abroad, is not only absurdly small but unimportant in influence. It can make little use of the property it has got and will not be able to fill its pulpits with ministers or its churches with congregations. Moreover this property has been contributed for the most part by the very persons who are now declared to have no claim to it; and its present owners have in fact had largely to be supported by them. The whole thing is an absurd topsyturvydom and a temporary subversion of the law of the survival of the fittest. The now vanquished majority certainly have not been conspicuously magnanimous towards the minority in the days of their brief triumph; but of course everything is right for a majority. Now that the scales are turned, what will happen? Conscience and a sense of humour would alike prevent the return of the discomfited majority to their old sheepfolds, even if the faithful twenty-four would forgive their backslidings and their recreancy to the true faith. Persecuted remnants cut a great figure in Scottish ecclesiastical history; but they have not often so completely vindicated their grand principle that the criterion of purity of faith is the infinitesimal number of the people who hold it. If Dr. Begg had lived to see this day, he would have rejoiced at the fulfilment of his prophecies.

#### THE NATIONAL PHYSIQUE.

THERE is some reason to fear that the Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration may be misunderstood owing to its conclusions as to the significance of recruiting statistics. If the first notion of a national degeneracy of physique did not make its way into the public mind by accounts as to the large percentage of rejections of recruits for



physical unfitness, it was through them that the real gravity of the subject was most directly realised. The Memorandum of the War Office, issued upon the responsibility of Sir W. Taylor, the Director-General of the Army Medical Service, and of General Borrett, the late Inspector-General of Recruiting, and certain statements of Sir Frederick Maurice, were the chief causes of the crisis of alarm into which people were thrown. It was natural, and in accordance with a primitive instinct; for a nation always most quickly sees its defects in the light of its fighting forces. In these days it is not altogether creditable to our civilisation that we should not be more susceptible of the moral aspects of a low physical standard and its causes and consequences; but, taking things as they are, it is one of the indirect benefits of what is often disparaged as militarism that more than anything else it stimulates observation of what is wrong in the body politic and social. It is true that this report wholly refuses to accept the deductions from recruiting as any evidence of the deterioration of the general standard of health and physique. If however there is in the committee's opinion no proof by comparison with previous periods that we have become and are becoming on the whole worse physically, it is undoubted that these recruiting statistics are a serious enough demonstration of the failure of the army under present conditions to attract a good type of recruit. They do not prove the progressive deterioration of the classes from which recruits come. Sir W. Taylor admits that they do not furnish data for that opinion. The quality of the recruits varies with the state of trade. They are better when trade is bad; and besides would-be recruits are to a great extent the wastrels of the large towns who live by casual labour. So that while recruiting shows that there are large numbers of men of deplorably low physique, they are not to be taken as representative types.

The committee decline to consider the question of the progressive deterioration of the physique of the people at large because at present there is no available material which can be compared with data obtained in past times. In this they are supported by the medical and scientific witnesses who were before them, or by the medical and surgical bodies whom they consulted. It is the chief merit of the committee that they take a scientific view of the question. The first thing to be done is to collect information; the next to create a state department which shall have full powers to receive and apply the information and "to advise the Government on all legislative and administrative points concerning public health in which state interference might be expedient, in view of the requirements which a complex social organisation is constantly bringing to the front." A periodic anthropometric survey for taking measurements of children and young persons in schools and factories is recommended, as well as a more comprehensive survey of the whole population. A permanent bureau similar to that of the Geological Survey would have charge of this inquiry. The committee "emphatically" recommends an advisory council representing the departments of state, with medical and scientific members within whose province questions touching the physical well-being of the people would fall. The Local Government Board is not up to its work: partly for want of knowledge, partly because it has too many other things to do: partly because there is not enough public interest to stimulate it and insist on its performing its functions. An advisory council would be valuable for all these purposes. The spirit animating these proposals is that of Sir W. Taylor who, while giving up the unprovable theory of progressive deterioration, is disturbed by such facts as that from forty to sixty per cent. of the men who present themselves for enlistment are found to be physically unfit for military service. "Even if" he continues "the proportion is no greater than in the past, surely it is a state of matters worthy of the closest investigation, and one which no thinking man can wish to continue. Moreover it would be out of keeping with the progressive spirit of the times to be content with the consolation that we are no worse off than we were fifty or even twenty years ago".

The facts as to actual degeneracy, taking any ordinary standard of health, amongst certain classes are indisputable. The causes and indications of this degeneracy are now fairly well understood in a general way. In some directions it is clear what ought to be done; in others the means to be employed are unfamiliar, and involve so many changes in our social views and administrative methods that whatever changes are produced will require the slow processes of generations. This report will probably be recognised in future as embodying the ideals of those who see in the cultivation of sound health one of the greatest of all social or political objects, and as stating the specific means by which that object will have to be accomplished. Complex and surrounded with difficulties though every approach to the ideal may be, it becomes the more hopeful by reason of a theory of some of the scientific witnesses that neglect, poverty, and parental ignorance, serious as the results are, possess little marked hereditary effect, and that heredity plays no significant part in establishing the degeneracy of the poorer population. This is one of the most encouraging contributions that can be made to the solution of the problem; and there is a touch of optimism closely allied to poetry in the scientific testimony that the children who ultimately become the degenerate creatures we know too well are at birth generally as healthy as others. A quotation from Dr. Eichholz' evidence will not only explain this theory, but state as compendiously as may be the particular changes which must be effected in order to give the children of the poorer classes the chance of averting the tragedy of a wrecked life which begins at birth thus hopefully. Dr. Eichholz says "Other than the well-known specifically hereditary diseases which affect poor and well-to-do alike there appears to be very little evidence on the pre-natal side to account for the widespread physical degeneracy among the poorer population. There is accordingly every reason to anticipate rapid amelioration of physique so soon as improvement occurs in external conditions, particularly as regards food, clothing, overcrowding, cleanliness, drunkenness and the spread of common practical knowledge of home management. All evidence points to active rapid improvement, bodily and mental, in the worst districts, so soon as they are exposed to better circumstances, even the weaker children recovering at a later age from the evil effects of infant life." What these external conditions are may be found set out in the report, and they constitute an indictment none the less formidable because it is now an old story. As one reads, the question perpetually recurs how can a society calling itself civilised tolerate such filthy surroundings, and starve itself with so-called food that is no food, or poison itself with food that is contaminated either at its sources or in its subsequent course to the consumer as, for example, is the case with the milk supply both in town and country? Once more we find in this report the declaration that at the root of most of the vile conditions of our society lies overcrowding. Most other evils can be traced to it. The committee believe that if it were dealt with without hesitation or sentimentality all but the irreclaimably bad might be satisfactorily housed. We are glad to see the recommendation that the state and local authority should "take charge of the lives of those who from whatever cause are incapable of existence up to the standard of decency which they impose". Labour colonies and public nurseries are accordingly proposed, and the enforcement of parental responsibility by making the parent a debtor to society on account of the child. All the suggestions for improvement may be summed up in the statement that the aid, control, and direction of the State must be further developed under the influence of a large-hearted sentiment of public interest in the general health of the community. It is not change of law so much as an awakening of public opinion that is necessary: and not the least valuable part of this report consists of suggestions for educating all classes to understanding the evils by which they are surrounded, and the means by which they may be removed or reduced to a minimum.

## THE CITY.

THE City continues to suffer—is likely, in fact, to go on for some time suffering—from over-indulgence in professional speculation, from the lack of a public to afford relief, and from scarcity of money. The connexion between the last two is intimate. The wastage of capital due to the war in South Africa and the heavy taxation necessitated thereby have deprived those classes which are in the habit of keeping markets lively of the requisite funds. The first cause is due to a miscalculation. It was generally believed that with the turn of the half-year there would be, if not a glut of money, at least enough to go round with a balance which would leave Lombard Street independent of the Bank of England and in a condition of moderate comfort. But this inference ignored a few important factors, among others the necessity of providing calls on the issues of new gilt-edged capital with huge blocks of which the underwriters saddled themselves so light-heartedly.

The relapse in Consols has made further progress during the past week. The general monetary situation has been against them, in addition to special influences. At the monthly settlement in the stock, a heavy carry-over rate—about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. as compared with  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. a month earlier—was exacted, and this, coupled with the conviction that no early recovery seemed likely, caused more disgusted bulls to get out of what had at one time seemed so bright a speculation. There was not much profit in carrying over at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. a stock paying no more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest and likely from all appearances to go lower. It has gone lower, the quotation yesterday morning being  $87\frac{1}{2}$  for the account, a fall of  $\frac{1}{2}$  since the previous Friday. The reaction has been hurried along by the statement that it is intended to issue new Exchequer Bonds to the amount of several millions, of which the first instalment may come upon the market almost at any moment. The Government proposes to raise £9,250,000 on capital account before the end of the financial year, and the National Debt Commissioners not being well in funds, only about £3,000,000 will be obtained by the issue of terminable annuities to them, leaving £6,250,000 to be placed by means of Exchequer Bonds, with the possibility of another £2,000,000 in connexion with the Cunard agreement. Is it to be wondered at that a market, already well under the thumb of the Bank of England, should develop marked weakness and grow despondent? It is true that nearly the whole of the gold received from abroad is going into the Bank, but all that will be required, and more besides, to meet the autumn drain to Egypt and South America for the moving of the crops in those countries.

Home Railway stocks are the more disposed to sympathise with the Funds because of the lack of public inquiry. Finding themselves disappointed in their expectations of investment orders with the declaration of the half-yearly dividends, on the strength of which they laid in considerable "lines" of stock, the dealers are displaying a very keen desire to reduce their unprofitable commitments. Dividends and reports are as a whole even more encouraging than had been anticipated, but to the hungry jobber this is poor consolation when he finds that elusive entity the "public" unmoved by their merits. The Great Western dividend is at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum as compared with  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. a year ago, and the sum carried forward is slightly larger. But it was quite in accordance with the topsyturvy condition of things that the announcement should have been followed promptly by a fall of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in the price of the Company's stock. In the market phrase, there was "nothing more to go for". Americans have been the strongest market in all the House. The efforts of the Wall Street leaders to encourage outside speculators have met with some success. People are unable to resist the temptation of rising values; hence on this as on the other side of the Atlantic they have begun to nibble. An excellent cotton crop report has been a great encouragement, especially to Southerners and Louisvilles. The only drawbacks lie in the indifferent trade conditions and in the certainty that much of the activity is of the nature of manipulation. Canadian Pacifics are kept up by good earnings, excellent crop

prospects, and affinity with Americans; and a traffic less bad than was expected has caused bear covering in Grand Trunks and a consequent improvement in values. The half-yearly report of this Company is due next week.

South African mines have an incongruous way of sympathising with Consols. This week they have risen superior to that influence and have been quite firm, showing appreciable gains in the more popular shares. It would appear that the Cape buying is at the instance of the two-million syndicate which was formed several months ago to accord support in times of stress; and the conversion of the Viceroy of Canton from an opponent to a firm supporter of coolie emigration removes (by means which need not be questioned so long as the end has been attained at a reasonable cost) an element of some danger to the market. Among West Australians dulness has prevailed, and Associated, not long ago dealt in at  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , are no better than  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

## THE CHOICE OF A LIFE OFFICE—II.

IN a former article we explained some of the considerations that ought to be taken into account in selecting a Life office in which to effect a policy, especially when that policy participates in profits. In illustration of our remarks we took the accounts of the Clergy Mutual Society. From these accounts it appears that the expenditure is at an extremely low rate, but that the margin between the rate of expenditure incurred, and the rate provided for, which is one important source of surplus, is small in the case of this society, mainly because it assumes a very low rate of interest in valuing its liabilities. The relatively small difference between the rates of expenditure provided for and incurred is much more than compensated for by the large difference between the rates of interest earned upon the funds and assumed in valuing the liabilities. This margin provides a contribution to surplus at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum of the funds, and accounts for a large share of the very excellent bonuses which the society gives. A third important source of surplus results from favourable mortality. In 1903 the claims made upon the Clergy Mutual were only 73 per cent. of the amount expected and provided for according to the tables employed at the last valuation. If the claims had occurred according to the mortality tables they would have amounted to £94,000 more than they did. This means that the society receives for the benefit of its members the interest upon the reserves for the policies for a longer time than was expected according to the actuarial calculations. In addition to this the society receives a greater number of premiums than were calculated upon and these accessions of interest and premiums constitute a further substantial contribution to surplus. While it is easy to estimate the approximate surplus resulting from expenditure and from interest in the ways described, it is not so simple a matter to form an estimate of the surplus from favourable mortality. The Clergy Mutual and several other companies give in their reports some information as to the mortality experienced, but many companies say nothing at all upon the point. It is much to be desired that every Life office should include such a statement, although even the information supplied by some of the best companies does not convey a great deal of meaning to the uninitiated. The matter is one to which attention should be paid, since such a statement as that "the mortality was 27 per cent. below expectation" is an infallible indication that substantial surplus is being earned from this source. When such an experience as this occurs year after year it suggests that great care is taken in the selection of lives and is a very favourable feature. There are sundry minor sources of surplus in various Life offices, but it is scarcely feasible for anyone having only a small acquaintance with the subject to estimate their value. Some companies transact a large amount of business on the non-participating plan and this should normally produce a profit for the benefit of participating policy-holders. In the Clergy Mutual this source of surplus is practically absent, since, in the interests of the whole of its assured, it encourages



them to take with-profit policies which are undoubtedly far more lucrative to the members. There are no shareholders, and the sole aim of the society is to give the maximum benefit to every one of its policy-holders.

Sometimes a Life assurance company may make a profit from the surrender of policies, though no office of the highest class would expect to do so to any great extent. In order to gain out of surrenders it is necessary that the surrender values paid should be small and in consequence unsatisfactory, not to say unfair, to the retiring policy-holders. Moreover, as a general rule, the best companies attract a class of people who keep their policies in force. A high rate of surrender usually accompanies a still higher rate of lapse during the early years of assurance, and extensive secessions mostly indicate that the business has been obtained by expensive, forcing methods and is consequently of an unsatisfactory nature. Therefore, although surrenders may sometimes produce a small profit, they are to be regarded on the whole as an unfavourable feature, when on a large scale.

#### TO LORD STANMORE (AGAIN).

THE end of the season has come, and "closed" a whole list of subjects that I wished to say a word about. I wished to return to the Royal Academy Exhibition, and deal more particularly with the sculpture. There was much to be said about the Guildhall Exhibition, of work like Mr. C. H. Shannon's among its moderns, and such things as the head of that underestimated artist, Barry, among the ancients. There were smaller shows without number, and the Ionides Collection, at last exposed to view, remains to be dealt with. But when there is the slightest prospect of getting something done rather than merely talked about, I prefer to use my occasional appearances in print in aid of such schemes. I therefore turn to the subject that Lord Stanmore, with admirable persistency, has once more raised in the House of Lords, namely the fact that the scheme for the decoration of that building by paintings and sculpture initiated in 1841 has been so long at a standstill.

Just three years ago, when Lord Stanmore raised the question for the first time, I ventured to point out the dangers of reviving as he proposed the old Commission. The history of that Commission, extending over more than twenty years, is one of a vast machinery which produced next to nothing. There were endless committees, there was a series of ill-conceived competitions, in which several good men came forward, notably Alfred Stevens, Watts, Madox Brown and Dyce. Awards in the competitions were made, and for the most part bungling followed. Dyce was very properly employed on a considerable scale, but he was the least gifted of the four. Watts was employed on one small work, which has decayed; Madox Brown and Stevens not at all. After five years, one painting had been secured, the best artists were lost, the mediocre employed, time and money wasted, and the Commission collapsed in 1863 with its work only begun. Therefore, I say, if we are to revive the scheme at all, let us at least learn the two lessons of its older history. The first of these lessons is that the old machinery ought in no way to be revived. The story of this amateur committee-mill, which let the good men slip through, and in the end turned to mediocrities like E. M. Ward and Maclise, is nothing but an awful warning. Let us have done, therefore, with tedious unrealities of that sort, if we want any result worth the having, and come to business. The second and minor, but important lesson of the old proceedings is that the fresco-process employed was a mistake, as the artists told the Commission from the first. Since then a satisfactory process has been in use in France, the process employed by Puvion de Chavannes and others. By this process the painter works in the ordinary way, on canvas, so that he is not experimenting in unaccustomed and doubtful methods. The canvas is afterwards "marouflé", attached to a preparation upon slate, and this bed can be ventilated behind, so that moisture does not get in.

Very well: the old way was a bad one, and Lord

Stanmore has happily not persuaded the Government to revive it. After these failures I wish to propose to him a practicable scheme. First of all, if there is to be no Committee and no Government machinery for the choice of artists, evidently we must forgo any idea of a Government grant of money; that is one of the realities of the situation. But another reality of the situation is that the Government has not the slightest intention at present of allotting money for this purpose; in throwing away the bad machinery we are therefore losing nothing whatever. Our hands, on the contrary, become free, and in losing the Government control and interference that would accompany a Government grant, we may be greatly the gainers. The nation, by its representatives, in effect, says, "We should like to have the house painted, but really, at present, we can't as a nation afford to have it done"; and under their breath, we may be pretty sure, the representatives add, "There was such an infernal fuss with very little result when last we had the painters in, and so much of the money dribbled away over secretaries and stationery and reports and inquiries and preliminary competitions, that even if the money were there we should hesitate to take the carpets up again, for fear of the same tedious and futile proceedings". And their attitude, in view of what happened, is quite reasonable.

Now, that being so, next time Lord Stanmore raises this question, let him take the bull by the horns, and when the First Commissioner of Works and the Leader of the Opposition have expressed their platonic sympathy with his project and polite regret that nothing can be done, let him put it to the Government in this way. "You say you would like to have this decoration continued, but that you can't afford to do it; will you, then, let other people do it? Will you, if I submit to you a reasonable scheme, put no obstacles in its way?"

Suppose Lord Stanmore to get this provisional assent, what is the next step he must take? His problem is a double one, to find the money and to find the artists. Now that will prove a very difficult problem if he attacks the two branches of it separately. People will not subscribe, and ought not to subscribe, unless they know who the artists are to be; therefore a vague general subscription with committee-management, once more is ruled out. Nor can a list of artists be drawn up unless the money is forthcoming to pay them. But make the problem one problem, and it becomes, I believe, perfectly soluble. That is to say, look not for the money and the artists separately, but look for the patron who will back a particular artist. Not only is the problem soluble in that form, but the thing has been done. For some years now the Royal Exchange has been in process of decoration on this plan, that various City companies have contributed each a panel, painted by a chosen artist. I do not know what the precise machinery of choice has been; very likely there has been a committee-stage of some sort, because the patron was not an individual but a corporation. Suppose, instead of that, the case of individual patrons, or groups of them, admirers of particular artists, invited to employ and to pay their own man for his share in the decoration of the Houses of Parliament; on these terms the thing might be done. Surely there are enough English gentlemen interested in such a national event to back their fancy in painting as others do in horse-racing! The money put down need not be a large sum. In a new and experimental departure like this the younger men might reasonably be given the larger share, and from £200 to £500 would attract the better and more ardent.

"Experimental":—I foresee the owl-heads glowering and blinking over that word; and it is well to have it out at once over that difficulty. Anything that is done must be experimental; to play for safety by way of Commissions leads to nothing but waste of money, time and hopes, leads only to dull instead of hopeful experiments. Suppose the worst that is at all probable; suppose that out of twenty experiments ten were relatively and markedly failures; the proportion would not be so high as it was by the old method. And these failures, if definitely adjudged to be failures in twenty years' time, would be easily removable, without injury, and could then revert to their donor or his representatives: the walls of the House need not be permanently

\* SATURDAY REVIEW, 27 July, 1901.

pledged. Something must be ventured always if anything is to be won, and the likely way to win is to engage very definitely someone's responsibility for the choice of the man. The most definite way to engage responsibility is to require the chooser to wager his money that his man is good enough. The sense of responsibility is not so keen in dealing with other people's money, or else it leads to choosing what will commend itself to that noxious fiction the average man but to no actual human being.

I urge Lord Stanmore, therefore, to make this sporting offer to the Government, and if it is accepted, to prepare, in conjunction with Lord Windsor, a plan of the Houses of Parliament showing all the available spaces. Thereupon, let a section of these be set apart for a first trial. Then let him write to the secretaries of the various art societies, the Academies of England and Scotland, the British Artists and Royal Institute, the New English Art Club, the Arts and Crafts Society, the International, and invite tenders. Let the artists thereupon find their backers or the donors their artists, the price to be paid being a private matter between artist and donor or donors. If it be thought desirable to have some guarantee for the quality of the artists employed, let it be a condition that these offers come through the council of one or another of the important societies. When the offers have come in, let the different sets of spaces be assigned to the different groups of artists by consultation, by ballot, or by arbitration, and let each group come to an agreement among themselves about subjects and general treatment, so that there may be no needless discordance between picture and picture. Such a scheme would secure the utmost desirable degree of freedom and emulation, with the check upon it that some one has got to pay for his taste in each case, and to lose the honours of donorship ultimately, if the result is not good enough. The scheme, moreover, would be thoroughly in accordance with English methods of getting things done. If Lord Stanmore will look at it and get the Government to consent, I think I can promise him that it will lead to surprisingly fine results. As I think over the members of the various societies I can draw up an imaginary list that would make the Palace an interesting picture gallery, and if everything were not first-rate no great harm would be done, for the building is not a jewel that a touch will ruin. It is a building of our time, on which painters of our time might very well have an opportunity of showing what they can do.

D. S. MACCOLL.

#### THE END OF THE OPERA.

AS I have been at some pains to point out in these columns, Mr. Charles Manners' opera season at Drury Lane is by far the most important event that has occurred in musical England since Mr. Robert Newman instituted the Queen's Hall orchestral concerts some years ago. That season has come to an end; and everyone interested in opera must now await with patience Mr. Manners' report on the financial results of his undertaking. There are three points to consider. First, were the operas chosen for performance worthy of the scheme; second, were the performances worthy of the operas; third, did the public take advantage of the opportunity of hearing opera at a fair price? The first point I discussed some months ago. In my opinion the list of works was admirably adapted for such a first experiment. Along with some rubbish that I take to be popular it contained many fine works which are by no means stale yet; and if this year's experiment has proved successful there is every reason to suppose that more ambitious works will be included in the programme. As for the representations, I cannot speak of them, and while offering my apologies to Mr. Manners and my readers for this seeming neglect of duty I wish to offer an explanation both to them and to the many concert-givers whose efforts have not been noticed here for some time. Briefly, owing to the liberality and patience of the directing spirits of this REVIEW I have been enabled to undergo a long and tedious course of medical operations and dosings with a view of regaining my eyesight which was good enough to quit me more than a year ago. The cure once

effected I shall be pleased for the following fifty-two weeks to write kindly severities about everyone who gives me the chance. Of course my private affairs do not concern the general public; but so many reproaches have reached me during the last few months that it seems best to plump out the truth at once and be done with it. To resume. I have not seen any of the representations, but friends whose opinions are worth consideration write me that many of them have been excellent. At any rate Mr. Manners is not a bungling amateur, nor is he a hide-bound professional, and it is easy for me, remembering what he has done under great difficulties in the past, to believe his show to have been better in all essentials than Covent Garden—it could not possibly have been worse. As for the financial aspect of things we must await, I say, Mr. Manners' report. The future depends on that.

A courteous correspondent writes to ask me a number of questions regarding National opera, each intended to be a complete poser. We have got on so long without one, he says, and still enjoy good health: why, then, this hurry at the last moment? Why not let things grow naturally instead of forcing them? Have we any assurance that a National opera will be a whit better than Covent Garden? will there not be intrigues, cheating and all the blackguardism that mark the German, French and Belgian subsidised operas? Now the putting of questions is a most objectionable habit. Ladies who ask your opinion as to the respective merits of Bach and Virginia Gabrielle are not more objectionable than the grave people who bore you to extinction with their cross-examinations at the opera or Queen's Hall. These worthy persons either want information—in which case they are a nuisance—or they wish to confound you in argument—in which case they are a greater nuisance. The tomfoolery of "arguing" about art! Only dilettanti and advertisement agents and the hangers-on generally of music find any pleasure in it. And of all methods of argument that of Socrates is the most offensive. The labours of a number of thoughtful investigators, myself at their head, have placed one fact beyond dispute. Proceeding from the known to the unknown we have established it conclusively that Socrates went about Athens bothering people with pertinacious conundrums until at last there was a general revolt, and the populace faked up that story about his corrupting the youth of the city and gently but firmly silenced that troublesome tongue for ever. Far from thinking he may not have corrupted many youths, I am of opinion that a man who will ask questions is capable of making a pun, picking your pocket, laughing at his own jokes and corrupting not only youths but elderly men; yet it is apparent that the pestilent questioning habit and no other offence led to the death of Socrates. Now I cannot rise in general revolt against the Socrates that pester me; that could only be done by the two-shilling a day patriot whom I heard declare he would decimate every Boer. But I can, and often do, rebel privately; and letters sent whirling into the fire or waste-paper basket testify that if I had lived a couple of thousand years ago I would have been no half-hearted Athenian if a cup of hemlock—to be drunk by someone else—would have ended my torments.

However, the letter that has provoked this does raise some interesting points. As for our having "got on" without a National opera, it may be remarked that we have not "got on" at all; for years we have stood still; and until we have a National opera, or some form of permanent opera, our composers will remain barren. A permanent opera will not grow of itself: we have not the seed for it nor as yet the soil where any seed can sprout. It will have to be forced: it is only by doing something that we can hope to get it. I, for one, am under no illusions as to what our opera will be: it will be like every other opera in Europe. An ideal opera must remain for ever a sweet dream; an opera where the soprano ladies and gentlemen tenors are not zealous intriguers will be heard of for the first time when a new Christopher Columbus discovers Utopia. In our opera composers will have to fight against all the powers of stupidity, malice and interest. Wagner made a bold attempt to establish a perfect opera; yet with his immense backing, with singers who



were supposed to be disinterestedly devoted to "the cause", he only got the doors of Bayreuth opened after endless squabbles: a man less tenacious of his purpose would have abandoned the scheme after a week's experience. And see what Bayreuth has become under the rule of the Wagner family. It is a hotbed of intrigue; it unites all the bad characteristics of all the other opera-houses of Europe. And if Wagner failed so signally what can we hope to do in England? Anyhow, it will be time to think of a perfect opera when we have any opera at all. If we get one and composers have to fight to gain a hearing, at any rate there will be a hearing to fight for. The mere chance of a hearing being possible will be a tremendous stimulus to the composition of operas, just as the certainty that no hearing is possible damps the ardour of the best of our men and drives them to write cantatas for the provincial festivals—cantatas that are forgotten almost as fast as they are produced. Of course no good works will be produced if our opera once gets into the hands of the Academics. The scandal of the Chantrey bequest ought to be a warning. I know these gentry. They will wait till all the hard work has been done and the machine is all ready to work; then by a sudden coup they will endeavour to get possession of it. If that succeeds our last state will indeed be worse than our first; for we shall have to destroy a monopoly and commence all over again. There is the danger that must be guarded against from the first. The Academic must be told that as everything he touches spells failure he had better stick to his schoolmastering and write fugues and provincial cantatas.

To the younger generation all this flood of talk about a permanent opera must seem to stretch back to the dimmest beginnings of time; but on the other hand, the old stagers, the supporters of the old-fashioned Italian opera, for the most part appear to think the very idea a piece of newfangled nonsense. It is just here that the interests of the more intelligent and advanced portion of the musical public are seen to be bound up with permanent opera. An opera not dependent on the guineas of the old stagers would soon be forced to leave severely alone series of insipid tunes with the accompaniment of an "immense guitar". A permanent opera would be a panacea not only for the ills of poor wretches of composers—the world thinks little of them—but also for the evils which true lovers of music have to endure. It is impossible to be angry with the old stagers; one can even sympathise with them. Of course they are enemies of art; but they are very good-natured and their case is somewhat pathetic. For them those tedious Italian tunes must have many sentimental associations; and the ossified brains and sluggish hearts no longer capable of receiving fresh impressions or experiencing new emotions may have the joys of half a century ago revived by "Norma" and a dozen other forgotten operas. Even "Don Giovanni" may bring about a similar resurrection of the past, provided always that it is played, not as Mozart intended it to be played, but as it used to be given half a century ago. If ever National opera becomes an accomplished fact all these delights will become things of an irremediable past; and we shall be the better for it. The past weighs far too heavily on us; it is time that we tried a little of the new.

It is early enough in the day to consider these matters, though perhaps not too early. The main thing to be done at present is to ensure a repetition of Mr. Manners' experiment by booking or guaranteeing places for next year at once. As soon as I have the report on this season I shall return to the matter again; but in the meantime it must be remembered that with the assurance of ample support now Mr. Manners will be enabled to make arrangements to go forward even more boldly next time.

JOHN F. RUNCIMAN.

#### THE SPOILS OF EGYPT.

THE soil of Egypt is as fruitful to the archaeologist as it is to the cultivator. Year after year Governments and private individuals, natives and foreigners, excavators legal and illegal, are busily engaged in searching it for the monuments of its past history which

never fail to come to light. As it has been found necessary to protect by law the wild animals of the Sudan, so in Egypt it has been equally necessary to fence about the excavations by legal restrictions—not indeed because there is any danger of the supply coming soon to an end, but in order to prevent waste and destruction and the loss that results to science from unscientific or unskilful digging. As an archaeological treasure-house Egypt seems to be practically inexhaustible; all that is needed is that the treasure should be extracted by competent explorers who know how to work and to derive from their discoveries the fullest results.

We do not expect from the British Government the same zeal on behalf of archaeological science that is displayed by the Governments of the other civilised nations of Western Europe. The public money of this country is wanted to further other objects in Egypt, more especially those engineering works which anything but promote the preservation of its ancient monuments. What the Government will not, or cannot, do has to be made up for by the efforts of private Societies. And so far as the archaeology of Egypt is concerned, British private enterprise has no reason to be ashamed of itself. Following in the footsteps of Young who first found the clue to the decipherment of the Egyptian hieroglyphics, and of Wilkinson who first revealed the ancient life and art of the country, the Egypt Exploration Fund is carrying on a work that is without parallel in the history of private exploration. The primary objects of its founders were to explore the Delta, to discover the sites of Pithon, Avaris and Naukratis, to determine the position of the land of Goshen, and to throw light on the history of the Hyksos, of the Israelitish Exodus, and of the early Greek settlements in Egypt. Before many years had elapsed most of these objects had been attained; Pithon and Naukratis had been discovered, the land of Goshen had been mapped out, and the date of the Exodus had been settled. The recovery of the history of the Hyksos conquerors of Egypt alone remains unaccomplished; the excavation of the ruins of Tanis proved only how few were the monuments which the Hyksos had left there, and the site of the Hyksos fortress of Avaris is still unknown. Meanwhile, however, the Fund had greatly enlarged its sphere of operations. The British occupation of Egypt had brought with it increased obligations, archaeological as well as political, and the members of the Fund were the only body that was prepared or willing to meet them on the archaeological side. Its work was transferred from the Delta to the Fayyum and Upper Egypt, where among its other undertakings it has cleared and repaired at a great expenditure of money and labour one of the finest of the ancient Egyptian temples—that of Queen Hatshepsu at Der el-Bahari; it has inaugurated an archaeological survey of the country, sending out its artists year by year to make facsimiles of such paintings and inscriptions as have escaped the iconoclasm of the Turks and the ravages of Western civilisation; and it has started a Græco-Roman branch for the disinterment and publication of the countless fragments of Greek papyri that lie hid in the dust of the old cities.

The annual exhibition of the "finds" of the season which has been held this summer at University College lacks perhaps the sensational interest attaching to those of the past three or four years. There are no more objects from the royal tombs of Abydos with their revelations of advanced art and culture in an age which until lately had been deemed prehistoric, and the restoration to sober history of kings who had been pronounced to be fabulous and mythical. But if there are no remains of the early dynasties there has been quite enough to show how far from the truth is the frequently repeated assertion that the antiquities of Egypt are well nigh exhausted. There is first the fresh fragment of the famous "Sayings of Jesus", which the Dean of Westminster discussed in this Review last week. Then for Egyptologists there is a discovery at once unexpected and important. The temple-tomb of Mentuhotep III. of the Eleventh Dynasty has been discovered at Der el-Bahari in a state of wonderful preservation. For the first time we are able to see what a fairly perfect temple of so early a date was

like and to fill up a gap in the architectural history of Egypt. Perhaps, however, the most interesting fact about the discovery is that the temple of Queen Hatshepsu, with its beautiful colonnades and courts that rise one above the other, was no new creation of the Eighteenth Dynasty but merely a slavish imitation of a temple that had been built a thousand years before her time. The "great queen" and her architects have for all these centuries been claiming a credit that does not belong to them; the successive platforms of the temple, the proto-Doric columns, the arrangement of the courts, were all imitated from the older edifice, which in one part at least exhibits better and more massive work.

The complete excavation of Mentu-hotep's temple will occupy a great part of the next season's work, and like the clearance of the temple of Queen Hatshepsu will be a somewhat costly affair. Unfortunately, owing to the reorganisation of the American Committee, the American subscribers who have hitherto contributed a substantial share to the finances of the Fund are not likely to be as liberal as usual. More than ever, therefore, it is to the British public that the Fund will have to look for support.

The exhibition of Egyptian antiquities at University College is not the only one which has been held in London this summer. Mr. Garstang has been continuing during the winter his work in the Eleventh Dynasty Cemetery at Beni-Hasan on behalf of a small committee which may be said to be a sort of child of the older Exploration Fund, and the numerous objects he has discovered there have been on view at Burlington House. The general public probably has found them more interesting than those exhibited by the Fund, as they are not only more numerous but illustrate very remarkably the life and manners of the Egyptians in the remote age to which they belong. Among them are models of boats and bread-making, the very bread itself which was buried with the dead, the loom at which the weaver once sat, and the thread which he wove upon it. While the excavations at Beni-Hasan have not added much, if anything, to Egyptian history in the narrower sense of the word, they have thrown a good deal of light on the social life of the people.

History proper, however, has not been altogether unrepresented by the results of Mr. Garstang's latest excavations. Besides his work at Beni-Hasan he has cleared out afresh the tomb of Menes at Negada which was discovered by M. de Morgan. The French explorer naturally had no idea of its importance, and consequently did not sift and examine the soil with the same care that would have been taken had he known that it was the sepulchre of the first monarch of united Egypt. Much therefore has been left to the later excavator to find. Another chamber containing sepulchral offerings has been discovered, the missing fragment of the ivory tablet which records the name of Menes has been recovered, a duplicate of it has been met with, and a plaque with the name of the king whom Professor Flinders Petrie regards as the predecessor of Menes on the throne of Upper Egypt has been brought to light. Little by little the scattered stones of Egyptian history are being brought together, and the ruined fabric of a vanished civilisation is being again built up.

#### VENETIAN SENSATIONS.

EVERY man makes his own Venice, whether he be Ruskin or Turner, Maurice Barrès or Mr. Mortimer Menpes. I read "La Mort de Venise" when I was in Venice last, and as I heard "l'éternel motif de la mort par excès d'amour de la vie" pass and return and lose itself and re-emerge throughout all these pages, I saw one aspect of Venice, an aspect chosen deliberately, with an ingenious method; here at least was a distinguished, a remote, an alluring, if a trifle sentimental, city. The book which has just come into my hands, "Venice," by Mortimer Menpes. Text by Dorothy Menpes. (A. and C. Black) is a book containing a hundred colour-prints, with twice that number of pages of letterpress. The letterpress is chatty and sympathetic; sympathetic, that is, in intention.

Of the pictures I am disposed to use the same words. The pictures button-hole Venice, as the letterpress button-holes the reader. They are gushing, exclamatory; they give you snap-shot after snap-shot, so cleverly, so hastily, with such a brilliant splash at simplification. If Venice were really, to many people, like these pictures, what a hot, gaudy, distressing place it would be!

Here, then, is a sufficient contrast to the mist-grey and moribund Venice of M. Barrès. Which is the real place, the place all delicacy of evasion or the place all vulgarity of gloss and glow? I repeat, every man makes his own Venice; and I will try to show that it may be quite deliberately seen through imaginary eyes. What follows is supposed to be taken from the journal of an imaginary person, a neurotic enough creature in whom I am interested just now, who goes to Venice to get well after an illness, and, I believe, dies there.

Surely one gets well of every trouble in Venice, where, if anywhere in the world, there should be peace, the oblivion of water, of silence, the unreal life of sails? I have come to an old house on the Giudecca, where one is islanded even from the island life of Venice: I look across and see land, the square white Dogana, the Salute, like a mosque, the whole Riva, with the Doge's Palace. There lies all that is most beautiful in the world, and I have only to look out of my windows to see it. Palladio built the house, and the rooms are vast; the beams overhead are so high that I feel shrunk as I look at them, as if lost in all this space; which, however, suits my humour.

The art in life is to sit still, and to let things come towards you, not to go after them, or even to think that they are in flight. How often I have chased some divine shadow, through a whole day till evening, when, going home tired, I have found the visitor just turning away from my closed door.

To sit still in Venice, is to be at home to every delight. I love S. Mark's, the Piazza, the marble benches under the colonnades of the Doge's Palace, the end of land beyond the Dogana, the steps of the Redentore; above all, my own windows. Sitting at any one of these stations one gathers as many floating strays of life as a post in the sea gathers weeds. And it is all a sort of immense rest, literally a dream, for there is sleep all over Venice. I have been sitting for a long time in S. Mark's, thinking of nothing. The voices of the priests chanting hummed and buzzed like echoes in an iron bell. They troubled me a little, but without breaking the enchantment, as importunate insects trouble a summer afternoon. Very old men in purple sat sunk into the stalls of the choir, loth to move, almost overcome with sleep; waiting, with an accustomed patience, till the task was over.

Here (infinite relief!) I can think of nothing. I can but sink into this delicious Venice, where forgetfulness is easier than anywhere in the world. The autumn is like a gentler summer; no such autumn has been known, even in Venice, for many years; and I am to be happy here, I think.

I have been roaming about the strange house, upstairs, in these vast garrets paved with stone, with old carved chimneys, into which they have let modern stoves, and with beams, the actual roof-trees overhead; nearly all unoccupied space, out of which a room is walled up or boarded off here and there. Some of the windows look right over the court, the two stone angels on the gateway, and the broad green and brown orto, the fruit garden which stretches to the lagoon, its vine trellises invisible among the close leaves of the trees. Beyond the brown and green there is a little strip of pale water, and then mud flats, where the tide has ebbed, the palest brown, and then more pale water, and the walls and windows of the madhouse, San Servolo, coming up squarely out of the lagoon.

Does the too-exciting loveliness of Venice drive people mad? Two madhouses in the water! It is like a menace. I went out in the gondola yesterday on the lagoon on the other side of the island. It was an afternoon of faint, exquisite sunshine, and the water lay like a mirror, bright and motionless, reflecting nothing but a tall stake, or the hull, hoisted nets, and stooping



back of a fisher and his boat. I looked along the level polished surface to where sails rose up against the sky, between the black compact bulk of the forts. The water lapped around the oar as it dipped and lifted, and trickled with a purring sound from the prow. I lay and felt perfectly happy, not thinking of anything, not feeling anything, hardly conscious of myself. I had closed my eyes, and when I opened them again we were drifting close to a small island, on which there was a many-windowed building, most of the windows grated over, and a church with closed doors; the building almost filled the island; it had a walled garden with trees. A kind of moaning sound came from inside the walls, rising and falling, confused and broken. "It is San Clemente", said the gondolier over my shoulder; "they keep mad people there, mad women".

I came to Venice for peace, and I find a subtle terror growing up out of its waters, with a more ghostly insistence than anything solid on the earth has ever given me. Daylight seems to mask some gulf, which, with the early dark and the first lamps, begins to grow visible. As I look across at Venice from this island, I see darkness, and lights growing like trees and flowers out of the creeping water, and, white and immense, with its black windows, and one lighted lamp, the Doge's Palace. Nothing else is real, and the beauty of this one white thing, the one thing whose form the eye can fasten upon, is the beauty of witchcraft. I expect to see it gone in the morning. And the noises here are mysterious. I hear a creak outside my window, and it comes nearer, and a great orange sail comes across the window like a curtain drawn over it. Bells break out, and ring wildly, as if out of the water. Steamers hoot with that unearthly sound to which one can never get accustomed. The barking of a dog comes from somewhere across the water, a voice cries out suddenly, and then the shriek of steam from a vessel, and again, from some new quarter, a volley of bells.

The wind woke me from sleep, rattling the wooden shutter against the panes of the windows, and I could hear it lifting the water up the steps of the landing-place, where there is always a chafing and gurgling whenever the wind is not quite still. I looked out, and, pressing my face close against the glass, I could just distinguish the black bundles of stakes in the dim water, which I could see throbbing under a very faint light, where the gas-lamp, hung from the next house, shone upon it. Beyond, there was nothing but darkness, and the level row of lights on the Riva, and the white walls, cut into stone lacework, of the Doge's Palace. The wind seemed to pass down the canal, as if on its way from the sea to the sea. I felt it going by, like a living thing, not turning to threaten me.

ARTHUR SYMONS.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### CANADA AND BRITISH DIPLOMACY.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

SIR,—Your correspondent "A Canadian Barrister" appears to be imperfectly acquainted with the distinction between "bias" which is unfair prejudice, and "bias" which is the natural effect of proved facts on a fair mind. The detailed facts, and the historic comments on Canada's losses of territory, confirm the biased statement of a Foreign Office authority that "British diplomacy has cost Canada dear".

The underlying, and perhaps chronic cause of Canada's losses of territory was realised in a debate on the Treaty of Independence in 1783, when a noble lord said: "Why was not some man from Canada, well acquainted with the country, been thought of for the business which Mr. Oswald (the British plenipotentiary) was sent to negotiate? He appeared ignorant how the country lay, which he had been granting away, as the bargain he had made clearly indicated." And a Canadian governor said: "When Mr. Oswald made a peace with the Americans, he evinced his total ignorance of the country by the line he fixed as the boundary."

The corollary of an eminent American diplomat of modern times adds: "Great Britain had need of the best capacity and diplomatic experience within her borders. But it was her misfortune during all this

period (1782-3)—and indeed almost to the present day—to under-rate the people with whom she had to deal, because they had been her dependents; a mistake which has been productive of more unfortunate consequences to herself than an age of repentance can repair."

Why not charge these commentators with "bias"?

"The small colony of Canada of a century ago" (so belittled by "A Canadian Barrister"), when ceded by France to Great Britain in 1763 comprised not less—possibly more—than 1,100,000 square miles—about the area of Russia in Europe (excluding Poland and Finland). Of this "small colony", about 332,400 square miles, about the area of France, Belgium and Italy, comprising the former French-Canadian Mississippi and Illinois valley, were ceded as "the back lands of Canada", and "as a country worth nothing, and of no importance" (so belittled by Mr. Oswald); about 71,000 square miles between Lake Superior and beyond the Mississippi were ceded in 1818 by Great Britain agreeing to line 49°, instead of the old French jurisdictional division between Canada and Louisiana; and in 1842 about 7,000 square miles of the Quebec district of Canada, north of Maine, were also ceded; in all about 410,400 square miles of the original "small colony of Canada", with their British settlers, were alienated.

One reason for not giving the antecedent negotiations between New Brunswick and Maine "in which the British contention was made good", was that the admissions of Dr. Jared Sparks, who discovered the Franklin Red Line map, and of Lord Ashburton, who ceded the disputed territory, were later and sufficient evidence supporting the British contention as to the Maine boundary.

Your correspondent also appears to be imperfectly acquainted with the Oregon question, or he would not have challenged the statement that the British "yielded to the American cry of 54° 40' or fight". The facts surrounding the "yielding" are as follows. Great Britain under the Spanish Treaty of 1790 had acquired an equal right with Spain to make settlements on the Pacific coast; and prior to the Anglo-American Treaty of 1818, which acknowledged equal national rights of occupation, Great Britain had made settlements south of line 49° and north of the Columbia River. In 1819, the United States acquired the Spanish title along the Pacific coast. Both Great Britain and the United States also claimed rights under discoveries; although American settlements were said to have only commenced in 1833, and then south of the Columbia. Great Britain insisted that international law entitled her to the boundary through the Columbia river; the United States was equally insistent that line 49° should be continued to the Pacific coast. Finally in 1846 when the American political cry of "54° 40' or fight" reached fever heat, Great Britain abandoned whatever rights she had under international law, and "yielded" to the American insistence of line 49°—a fair sample of what your correspondent eulogises as "British diplomatic firmness".

As your correspondent appears not to have availed himself of the suggestion to compare the printed judgment and a map with the official answer to the question as to Portland Channel, I must decline further reference to his theoretical views. Controversy now ends.

THOMAS HODGINS.

## THE SITUATION—AND AFTER.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

Kenchester Rectory, 3 August, 1904.

SIR,—We who live in the shires can understand perfectly the Wimborne and Oswestry elections. Simply, the rural labourers *fas atque nefas* exiguo fine libidinum discernunt. They regard tariff reform not merely with suspicion, not merely with prejudice, but rather as a sinister plot to rob them. Of course they have been carefully indoctrinated with this banal notion, and being men of the smallest intelligence, and withal cradled in the belief that the squire and parson are a brace of vampires, decline to argue or listen to argument. The fable of the big and little loaf suffices, because the latter implies less surplus money to fling into the publican's till.

Nevertheless, by the strangest of paradoxes, this class is of all the most rigidly conservative. The wage-rate being low, it seems quite natural that cheapness should be regarded as a sort of set-off—in fact no class worships the cheap so ardently. You may point to the fact that goods dumped mean the impoverishment of the foreign labourer, while goods almost given away imply the cruel sweating of our own countrymen. They are so full of self-compassion for what they term their own hard lot as to be stone-deaf to the yet harder lot of others. Hence the efficacy with their dull imagination of such fallacies as that of contrasted loaves. I do not desire to be a prophet of evil, but I much fear that when the general election comes we shall witness such a débâcle in the shires as will infallibly give the Liberal party not only place, but a free hand also to carry through a revolutionary programme.

The fault lies with the farmers. If they had given a collective guarantee that the wages of rural labourers would rise *pari passu* with the rise of prices, thus more than counterbalancing any small loss by the enhanced value of the loaf, the men would have listened. Unhappily, if the labourer be slow-witted, so also is his master; and if the one be hidebound in selfishness, equally so is the other. The farmer shuts his eyes to the patent truth that the labourers are deserting the land. He will have to pay better wages anyhow, yet will not speak a word to reassure the men, to win their confidence, and show that the interests of master and of man are identical, and that the prosperity of the former would upraise the latter. In a word a good cause will be lost for lack of human sympathy.

COMPTON READE.

#### "CONSIDER THE CHILDREN."

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

Christ Church Vicarage, Banbury, Oxon.

SIR,—Are there not other causes for the high rate of infant mortality, and for the race deterioration now going on, in addition to those set forth in Mrs. Steel's admirable dissertation?

As long ago as in the 'seventies Dr. Bennett of Winterton stated "I have no hesitation in saying that nine-tenths of the cases of convulsion which occur in children are caused by the effects of alcohol on the brain, taken from their mothers; and this is the great cause of the excessive mortality among infant children". This, from a coroner, was a strong indictment in the nineteenth century; is it less true in the twentieth?

There is undoubtedly great mortality among children under two or three years of age occurring without apparent cause, especially among children of the poorer classes. Many such deaths occur in the night, after the parents have retired to rest, tired out with their day's work, or perhaps under the influence of drink, and the child, who generally lies by the mother's side, in the same bed, and not in a separate cot, is found dead in the morning. Of course the mother denies overlying it, or allowing the bedclothes to get over the face. But it is to be feared that this is sometimes the case. It might act as a deterrent if it were understood that a post-mortem examination would inevitably be held in every case. About the year 1884, Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest in S. Pancras upon two children who were suffocated while lying in bed with their parents. In the course of his remarks to the jury he said that he held every year between 120 and 150 similar inquests. Children, instead of being taken into bed by their parents, should be placed in cots. If the parents are too poor to afford cots, then beds should be made up for the children in boxes. In Germany parents are not allowed to have their children in bed with them; if such a law were passed in this country these cases would seldom be heard of. Then there is one more thing which occurs to me as touching more nearly the honour, well-being, and morality of the nation, and that is the question of the insurance of children. On 13 January, 1885, at a meeting of the Leek Improvement Commissioners Dr. Ritchie, then Medical Officer of Health, reported the startling fact that since the insurance of lives of children had become common the rate of mortality in Leek amongst infants

under one year had increased from 15 per 1,000 to 188; the average of the then last seven years being 170 per 1,000. It is said that the report produced quite a sensation. Is that "sensation" warranted now? Others, more expert and knowing more than I do, can tell.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

FREDK. M. BURTON,  
Vicar of South Banbury, Oxon.

#### "SAINT OMERS."

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

31 Farm Street, London, W., 30 July, 1904.

SIR,—In to-day's issue you plead guilty to an inaccuracy in speaking of the town where Stonyhurst had its beginnings as "S. Omers" instead of "S. Omer". I venture to think, however, that your first thought was the better. In the days when the college existed there "Saint Omers" (not "Omer's") was the accepted English form of the name, just as we still use "Lyons" for "Lyon" and "Marseilles" for "Marseille". "Saint Omers" is invariably found in public documents (Parliamentary papers, reports of State trials, proclamations, official correspondence), as likewise in literature of every description—for example, North's "Examen", Ward's "Cantos", Massinger's "Fatal Dowry", and lampoons such as the "Litany for Saint Omers". Sir Walter Scott adopts this form when describing the education of Rashleigh Osbaldistone, and it was regularly employed at Stonyhurst while men survived who forty or fifty years before had been brought up in what they always regarded as not only the parent house but the great exemplar to be copied.

As in English place-names which begin with "Saint" a final *s* is invariably added (S. Albans, S. Neots, S. Davids, S. Helens, Bury S. Edmunds), it was but natural that the practice should be followed in the case of a town which, on account of their countrymen settled there, became familiar to Englishmen.—I am, &c.

JOHN GERARD, S.J.

#### THE TEACHING PROFESSION.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

Stockwell, 25 July, 1904.

SIR,—I quite agree with Mr. Houghton that there is a risk in leaving all teachers to go to work just as they please. But there are many among the scores of thousands of elementary teachers who could use any liberty granted them to the greatest advantage, and each of these would be a centre of inspiration to the less gifted teachers around him.

But hitherto just as the teacher has felt obliged to retard or neglect his brighter pupils in the supposed interests of his dullards so have the educational authorities legislated for the lame ducks among their teacher employes, to the disgust of their better servants. The tone produced by work under the Results system—martinet, repressive, fault-finding—has worked upwards from the class-room till it has pervaded the whole of the relations between those engaged in elementary education. Because the teacher had to drive his children he submitted to being driven by his employers and the intrusion of human sympathy was regarded almost as a sign of weakness by all concerned.

No teacher resents sympathetic and expert guidance and a headmaster able and at liberty to give this in a judicious way is of the greatest value in a school. In dwelling on the necessity for widely experienced headmasters Mr. Houghton has rendered a real service. The Results system was so simple and straightforward that the elder generation of teachers who were brought up under its influence and who have naturally reached the responsible posts in the schools are in some cases out of touch with the ideas obtaining among their younger assistants, and if these head teachers have the practical training of pupil teachers in their hands the traditions of a discredited system may be continued longer than they otherwise would be. There are certain advantages in the apprenticeship system which it would be very unwise to forego; but these advantages are bought at too high a price if the pupil-teacher imbibes uncon-



sciously at the same time the prejudices and preconceptions of an earlier dispensation. Unfortunately the pupil-teacher sometimes learns little beyond the performance of the merest odd jobs and clerical work of the school, and passes through his apprenticeship devoid of that grip and incisiveness of speech and manner—so necessary to success in teaching—which an apprenticeship ought to have developed in him.

But teaching is as much above a trade that can be learnt by apprenticeship as life is above livelihood, and the amount a pupil-teacher learns, though useful, is but the merest fraction of the whole. So long as teaching was a trade, with its turn-out measured by the yard, teachers were tradesmen; when teaching becomes a calling requiring original thought and investigation teachers will become professional men, able to pursue the researches required by their work.

Progress is made by co-operative and co-ordinated experiment rather than by isolated individual effort, and I feel that final text-books are apt to be misleading as tending to discourage further inquiry.

I remain, yours faithfully,

FRANK J. ADKINS.

### THE SPOILER IN CHELSEA.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

71 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W., 2 August, 1904.

SIR,—Remembering the many times that you have ridden to the lists in defence of Beauty, may I for a moment tell you of a picture, which only last week was a national possession, and to-night is defaced out of recognition? Only last week, when the moon was full, there hung below it as a pendant an old round lamp upon a fountain. The moon shone silver and the lamp shone gold over the tower of Old Chelsea Church and that undisturbed corner where ancient balconies of wrought iron watch the graves and the river. Where the tall tower and the little house reached the sky they passed in lovely transition of dim earth colours to superb blue of the night. And the moon lit the sky, and the lamp repeating the moon's shape lit the tower, and the house, and the dusky greens that lay about their walls. Sir Thomas More worshipped where this church stands, and queens have looked from this corner to the moon, and the river filling from the sea.

Surely this was a national picture with meanings of beauty and association worth cherishing! But it has gone. The old round lamp that gave gold for the moon's silver has been torn down; it has given place to a hideous framework of the worst modern type, and its gold radiance has been exchanged for incandescent gas with the result that there is now no transition of dim colour from earth to sky, no subtle drawing, no romance—nothing but a glare of green gas which is always out of harmony with the night, and around—black darkness.

Barely six paces away there was already a lamp lit by incandescent gas, in the middle of the road, so that even from the Vestry point of view it seems difficult to explain. And indeed, along the whole upper length of Cheyne Walk and to the complete ruin of one of the finest nocturnes in the world, at the bend of the river the old gas has given way within the last few weeks to incandescent light which destroys every charm that poet or painter has taught us to find in the night.

As this is not a question of money, of builders and contractors and "business", cannot something be done to restore the loveliness of the one round lamp and the old gas lamps that already lit the road quite adequately? In the hope of it I lay the matter before you.

Yours faithfully,

DOROTHY OSBORN.

[Incandescent gas light, being hard, glaring, and generally garish, necessarily appeared to the borough-council mind a great improvement on a light that was subdued and beautiful. It is an apt illustration of the democratic conception of progress. To replace an old thing by a new is always good, thinks the Philistine; and if the old thing were beautiful and the new be hideous, there is perfection.—ED. S. R.]

### REVIEWS.

#### THE INWARDNESS OF ROSSETTI.

"Rossetti." By A. C. Benson. (English Men of Letters.) London: Macmillan. 1904. 2s. net.

WHEN an acknowledged artist of any kind—particularly if he be a poet—has been dead for more than twenty years, we are fairly entitled to look for some sort of uniformity in the emotions of educated people regarding his work. Degrees of admiration, degrees even of indifference, are of course to be expected. But what we do not expect, usually, is that his work, and the ideals embodied (and admitted by all to be triumphantly embodied) in his work, should still be in a way positively repugnant to a large number of sensitive and capable minds. This however is undoubtedly true of Rossetti, and here we think for the critic lies the central point on which any estimate of Rossetti, if it is to be more than superficial, should turn. The problem is rather an odd one. Such contemporary prejudices as Rossetti and his circle had to face are of course quite dead. His poetry is no longer thought immoral merely because it is sensuous, nor is anybody now offended by his pictures simply because they suggest the spiritual atmosphere of the "dark" ages. Either prejudice, in its way, is quite intelligible and honest, given Britain and the Victorian epoch as the place and the time. For some reason or other neither prejudice appears to survive. To be versed in Rossetti is now quite an indispensable element of remotely provincial culture, and copies of his pictures adorn the walls of strictest Puritan households. But the fact remains that everywhere are to be found, among people whom it would be a mistake to dismiss as Philistines, those who regard Rossetti and his work as something abnormal, something not quite healthy, something never to be quite lawfully canonised, as it were, in the calendar they keep of great names and things of beauty. Such people can seldom give a comprehensive explanation of their feeling. Generally they say that Rossetti is too sensuous for them, or too mystical, or too exotic, or something of that kind. What they really mean is something a little more profound, and yet, we imagine, by no means hard to get at. The solid balanced man who in art cares about equally for classical outline (as he sees it, say, in Sophocles) and for romantic freshness (as he feels it, say, in Shakespeare) is naturally a little suspicious of Rossetti, just as a solid good clergyman would naturally be a little suspicious of S. Theresa, or as a solid clear logician would naturally be a little suspicious of Bishop Berkeley. Artists, saints, and philosophers attract us severally, according to our bent, since each stands for one phase in particular of the ideal. But a few artists, a few saints, a few philosophers, give us the one phase unmixed, so to speak, and when this happens we are apt to feel uncomfortable in their society. To see life wholly in terms of beauty, or wholly in terms of religion, or wholly in terms of pure thought, does not seem to the solid man a right or a healthy kind of vision; and the few who have this kind of vision are sure to be condemned as exotics, or as fanatics, or as theorists. This is why Rossetti's poems and paintings still leave, and will always leave, a certain dissatisfaction in some of the best intellects. We confess the triumph of his personality every time we recognise (as nobody can fail to recognise) his startling identity as poet and as painter. To have achieved such transparency in two distinct materials of expression would of itself entitle Rossetti to a peculiar fame. But this very achievement was only made possible by the limit of his genius, by his exclusive preoccupation with one aspect of life. Breadth of genius—the genius of Shakespeare or of Turner—does not lend itself to this immediate and obvious sort of identification. The genius of a very great artist is like an enveloping air. It invigorates us as we breathe it, but is only perceptible to us in so far as it reveals itself through slow, wide changes of light and gloom. The genius of Rossetti is a very fine, but hardly a very great, genius. It is like perfume, exquisite no doubt, that penetrates our consciousness immediately just because it is perfume, and not the universal air. We have heard it brilliantly

said of Walter Pater that "art for him was not one aspect of life, but life seen in one aspect". This, anyhow, is thoroughly true of Rossetti. Of course we admit the versatile human and private qualities in Rossetti out of which Mr. Benson has made so interesting a portrait. But Rossetti the artist (and he for the moment is our sole concern) is almost if not quite unique in the finality he assigns to art pure and simple. Not that he seems to have theorised much about the relation of art to life. Far from it. To judge from Mr. Benson's narrative, he had nothing of the modern æsthetic prig. And that is just the point. Quite sincerely, spontaneously, and apparently without any introspection of the matter, he saw and felt everything—life, love, death, the soul, and God—sub specie pulcritudinis, in terms of the sensibly beautiful. Nothing else was important. Everything else, indeed, was irrelevant. In his father's political feelings of the deeper kind—the enthusiasms of nationality and liberty—and a leaning to philosophic speculation were remarkably vivid. His sisters had, in a singular measure, the religious capacity. Some of the verses of Christina Rossetti are as truly devotional as anything since Vaughan and Crashaw. For Rossetti himself, nurtured in such an environment, neither philosophy nor religion had any interpretation of life to offer. To say that art was his religion would be merely to play with words. Rossetti was a mystic, it is true. So are all artists, in proportion as art for them is the inwardness, the eternal unseen, of life; and so are all philosophers, in proportion as the inwardness of life, for them, is thought. What we desire to emphasise is that the mysticism of the Blessed Damozel and of Sister Helen, of Dante's Dream and the Beata Beatrix, is the mysticism of an artist, and something quite other than the mysticism of a saint. The subject of one of the pictures is a monk working at an illumination. Rossetti chose and painted this subject, no doubt, because to him the occupation, the setting, and above all the mood, of the monk were beautiful things. But the monk himself did not work at the illumination because it was beautiful, nor was he concerned at all, probably, with the beauty of his own mood.

On the "inner meaning" of Rossetti's art Mr. Benson has a good deal to say, and with this portion of the book we are dissatisfied. "There are two totally distinct views of art", says Mr. Benson, and when he has dismissed, tersely and satisfactorily enough, the Bœotian view of art as nothing more than "an agreeable accessory to life", he proceeds thus. "But again there is the inner view of those to whom art is a strange and enchanted country of dreaming woodland, league upon league, with here and there the tower of some haunted abode looking over into the silent glades; here wanders a spirit" . . . and so on for about a page of undiluted and far too eloquent metaphor, which to us we confess conveys little or nothing. Exuberance of colour and figure is the salient fault of Mr. Benson's writing. In plain, current narrative he is excellent, and sometimes he can get off a really good phrase of comment; but usually, when he drops into description or discussion, he hastens to be florid, with sickly effects that remind us of some of the worst passages in John Addington Symonds. By the instance just mentioned we are particularly aggrieved, because we really wanted to know what Mr. Benson really thinks about that "inner view" of art which Rossetti so thoroughly exemplified. For those who aspire to the "enchanted country" Mr. Benson has a word of admonition. "It were better not to set foot at all within the sunlit glades than to tread carelessly. For though you may return, yet to have tasted of the joys and terrors of the place will unfit you for the simpler life of man; but those who can walk warily can go and come, and bring back fruits like the grapes of Eshcol and star-flowers of Paradise to refresh the wayfarers of the world who may not enter." How those who may not enter (presumably because they take the other and "totally distinct" view of art) are to be refreshed by these grapes and star-flowers is not at all clear, and we suspect that Mr. Benson is disguising under these pretty pulpit images a certain thinness and vagueness of his own thought. All along, in fact, we seem to catch a note of special plead-

ing wherever Mr. Benson is trying to explain Rossetti. If he understood Rossetti better, we feel, he would not defend him so nicely. As it is, he has so much in the way of apology to offer that we suspect his own artistic sympathy with Rossetti to be scarcely thorough. We detect throughout a sort of externality in the interpretation of Rossetti both as poet and painter—even where the diction of praise is most highly coloured—a touch of conventionality in the treatment and a lack of that more subtle insight which produces fine criticism less by explanation than by suggestion and atmosphere. To turn from these pages to Pater's essay is to feel that nobody can do a quite satisfactory appreciation of Rossetti unless he shares with Rossetti a certain peculiar and exclusive outlook upon things. This feeling apart, we have had nothing but enjoyment in reading Mr. Benson's book. He has exercised a good deal of judgment in choosing and arranging material so copious and varied within the small compass that was necessary. As a neat little biography, full of matter, scholarly, seldom if ever dull, and here and there distinctly thoughtful, the book is quite worthy of the series to which it is added.

#### THE CAMBRIDGE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

"The Cambridge Modern History. Vol. VIII. The French Revolution." Cambridge: at the University Press. 1904. 16s. net.

THE experiment of writing modern history in compartments has no doubt much to recommend it. For any one man to compile a full and accurate account of the events of the last four hundred years is an impossible task. The story of recent times is always receiving additions and elucidations as fresh authorities come to light; the student therefore who demands something fuller than a brilliant sketch or more illuminating than a bare compilation of undigested materials welcomed the conception of Lord Acton's spacious intelligence, a modern history to be distributed for treatment to the highest recognised authorities on the various branches of each period. Unhappily the creator of this scheme did not live to see even the first volume of the series completed. His task fell into other hands, highly competent from many points of view but neither singly nor combined capable of surveying the whole field with the same comprehensive or judicial glance as was possible to an intelligence so sagacious and prodigiously equipped for the task as was that of the late Professor of Modern History at Cambridge. As no other such individual could be found in England it would be highly unreasonable to quarrel with the editors on this score and they will rightly claim to be judged solely by results.

The aim with which the "Cambridge Modern History" was undertaken was set out in the preface to the first volume and was further developed by the late Bishop Creighton in his introduction to the series. It was "to record in the way most useful to the greatest number of readers the fulness of knowledge in the field of modern history which the nineteenth century has bequeathed to its successors", it was also to aim higher than the kindred works in France and Germany "and to be something more than a useful compilation or than a standard work of reference", and, to quote Bishop Creighton again, it was to be an ordered collection of monographs each one of them entrusted to an historian who had made a special study of that particular aspect of the period under consideration. This object was undoubtedly attained in the first volume, which dealt with "the Renaissance", but in the present one the names of the majority of the writers by no means suggest the same distinction as those which figured in the first. A collocation of the two lists suggests that the editors have found themselves constrained in this case to have recourse to contributors who desire to found a reputation on their appearance in these volumes rather than to employ acknowledged authorities whose reputations already acquired would give weight to the history. Perhaps it might be urged in reply that this history does not purport to be "a standard work of reference" but that it is to be "something more than a useful compilation". Unfortunately that is just what



this volume is not. In most cases neither the names of the writers nor the allotment of subjects suggest any adequate reason why these particular persons should have been selected to deal with these particular matters. We can see good reason why Mr. Higgs should write upon financial questions and Mr. Oscar Browning on the foreign policy of Pitt, but it is carrying the system of division of labour to an absurd extent to hand over the subject of "The European Powers and the Eastern Question", which is so closely involved with the fate of the Triple Alliance between England, Prussia and Holland, one of Pitt's greatest achievements, to one whom the world knows not as a specialist on these matters, Professor Lodge. The result of course is that neither of these contributions is a perfect monograph, for the editors have clearly had to play the part of Procrustes in order to fit them in. Even when the subjects are by their nature foreordained for treatment by specialists, the choice of the editors does not appear to have been uniformly happy. Why should Mr. Wilson, a journalist whose title to fame is almost entirely founded upon his connexion with the "snippet" press, be picked out to handle the highly important questions arising out of the naval war? Many names suggest themselves which would have carried with them that respect of the intelligent reader which is the due of recognised authority. Empiricism is properly associated with halfpenny newspapers, but it accords ill with a history which is designed to surpass similar publications in France and Germany and to be something better than a useful compilation.

It must be acknowledged that the French Revolution is a subject less easy to allot in sections to specialists than the Renaissance or the Reformation. Except for its length, there is no good cause why the whole narrative of events in France from 1789 to the advent of Buonaparte should not have been left to one hand to deal with; and we cannot see that any particularly desirable end has been achieved by handing it over to various gentlemen in the way that has been done. None of them has succeeded in writing so admirable a narrative as Mr. Fisher in his account of Brumaire. More space might well have been given to contemporary events in Europe, and the sketches provided us too often seem to suffer from a rapidity of handling which leaves the reader panting, breathless and confused. If we may adopt a metaphor, which we hope is not too vulgar for a book that aims so high, the writers who handle events in France plod steadily on their journey as though borne on the "bone-shaker" of the past, while those engaged in the European course hurry us on with the lightning speed of an automobile which hardly allows an adequate glance at the fleeting landscape. But, though it fails to reach the heights designed for it, this volume is clearly "a useful compilation" in spite of its editors, and it gives on the whole an accurate picture of the French Revolution as we have now learned to know it. Profound criticism would perhaps have been out of place, but it is something that men are able to sit down to discourse on that period without having recourse to dithyrambics. One of the most useful chapters in the volume is that for which Mr. Willert is responsible on "Philosophy and the Revolution". He has dealt with a difficult subject far more successfully than some of his fellow-contributors have treated those which were easier. The work of the "philosophers" no doubt undermined the beliefs of the educated classes. Horace Walpole noticed this when he visited Paris in 1765 but, while the upper class recognised the absurdities and anomalies of the general condition, they were not themselves fitted by habit, training or conviction to remedy them. The state of the peasants was deplorable, but Walpole observed that a great change for the better had taken place between the first and second visit he paid to the country, a period of about twenty-five years, and had the governing classes not abdicated their functions, through cowardice or sloth, there is no reason at all why reform should not have taken place gradually. All the leaders in the worst episodes of the Revolution were members of the professional classes. Their hatred of the aristocracy and the monarchy sprang almost entirely from the remembrance of petty personal slights. Vanity, artificiality and their fruits, callousness,

and contempt for the views or feelings of others distinguish nearly all the so-called "heroes" of the Revolution. Even so comparatively sensible a man as Barnave lets us penetrate to the real cause of his hatred of the existing order when he recounts the slights he endured as a young man living at Grenoble.

But, neither the speculations nor criticisms of philosophers, nor the wounded vanity of advocates, brought about the Revolution in the form it assumed. The American example had a great deal more to do with it than we should gather from the writers of this history. That example of a successful revolution, accomplished by a people thoroughly imbued with the traditions of English common law and saturated with precedents, whose constitution was in every respect designed and modelled on the English, filled nobles like Lafayette and bourgeois like Barnave with notions of Liberty. They so manipulated these ideas as to substitute the middle class for the aristocracy and the monarchy. Meanwhile the lower orders imbibed the even more heady liquor of "equality", which was a brew that did not commend itself to their middle-class rulers. The latter secured their own position by a constitution, that of 1791, which declared that according to the "Contrat Social" every citizen had a right to concur in making laws and granting taxes, and yet deprived one-third of the adult males of France of that "right". As Professor Montague points out in his article, the property qualification which it enacted for the "active citizen" and the still higher one demanded for the elector shut out enormous numbers from taking any part in the government. Its framers were doubtless right in the view they took that this section of the population were unfit to have a share in the task of government, but such a position was nevertheless a complete contradiction of their own vaunted theories. The dregs of the population in the town thus found themselves deprived of power though everything had been promised, and they fell easy victims to the anarchical teachings of Marat and his kind. To this cause many of the worst atrocities of the Revolution may be assigned. The rise of Napoleon is to be attributed to the currency of these disastrous catchwords, for before long every man who had anything to lose was ready to sacrifice his political liberty to buy security for his life and property. Similar causes account for the rise of Napoleon III. at the expense of the parliamentary theorists.

Mr. Oscar Browning's article is especially valuable for its treatment of the relations between France and England before the outbreak of war, and he makes it quite clear that the blame is not to be laid on the shoulders of Pitt as it was the fashion for Whig writers and speakers to do in former years. It was brought about partly by the perversities of the French Government and partly by the intrusion of those unhappy accidents which always play their part in similar situations. The mistake made by the Whig party in England was to confuse the second or anarchical Revolution with the earlier reforming movement, and for this disastrous mistake they paid a severe penalty. Similar penalties have been paid at other periods for similar mistakes by English parties, but the temper and manner of the Revolution in France distinguished for ever the kinds of penalty exacted from the losing side in each country.

#### LOPE AS HE LIVED.

"The Life of Lope de Vega." By Hugo Albert Rennert. Glasgow: Gowan and Gray. London: Brimley Johnson. 1904. 12s. 6d. net.

A PORTLY volume such as we receive nowadays almost by every mail from the United States. It is well printed, stuffed as full of notes as an egg is with meat, and has a fine portrait of Lope de Vega as the frontispiece, together with a facsimile of his autographs and rubric. Students of Spanish literature need not be reminded that a rubric without a signature is better than a signature without a rubric. In this case we have both. In the preface there is a graceful and well-deserved acknowledgment of Mr. Fitzmaurice Kelly's assistance and "rare and vigilant learning". "Vigilant learning" shows that the writer of the book

has literary insight and skill and can marshal you an adjective with the best of us. The way of the ordinary transgressor in his journey through life is a path of roses compared with that of the reviewer, who in one thousand words (please let us have copy at your earliest convenience) has to deal exhaustively with the style, scholarship, facts, errata, and full bibliography of a book such as the present which contains nearly six hundred pages and is evidently the life's work of an enthusiast on the subject. The pages of errata in themselves are so full and so ingeniously concealed in unexpected places that it would require a veritable literary Sherlock Holmes to deal adequately with them. It was inevitable, we suppose, in treating of so voluminous a writer as Lope de Vega that the book should have been of some length, but we feel it our duty to enter a protest here and on every occasion against the interminable length of so many modern books, both of biography and fiction. In this respect the Americans are great offenders.

We do not mean to carp at the author's achievement, for it is exhaustive and scholarly, and will, we think, always hold a place in the first rank of books written in English upon Spanish subjects. We cannot help thinking, although the book is a life of Lope de Vega, that the author has devoted almost too much attention to particulars of his career, which, though interesting in themselves, are of little importance compared with his writings and his place in Spanish letters. There is, we think, a tendency nowadays to accompany writers to the bath-room, as well as the study, and in some instances not even to recoil before the door. We do not mean to accuse the author in this respect, and we owe him a debt of gratitude for the singular skill and immense patience with which he has commenced, continued and finished his task, and we verily believe that few people in the world have gone so near to reading all that "el gran monstruo de la naturaleza" has written. Lope is now, we think, for the first time satisfactorily set before the English-speaking public in his habit as he lived, with nothing set down in malice, and equally little in extenuation.

To the author and to Mr. Fitzmaurice Kelly, more than to any living English writers, is the reinstatement of Lope de Vega to his real place due. Before their time Lope was usually looked upon as a vastly prolific writer, the greater number of whose works had been stillborn. We now see him as the very typification of the spirit of his time and country, and the mirror of his race. As the author justly observes, the secret of Lope's greatness is to be found "in his simplicity and truth to nature". Lope (he goes on to say) was the poet of the people, Calderon was the poet of the palace. Each therefore had the faults that their respective audiences required of them. It should not be forgotten that the public as a whole, whether of the palace or the public square, usually admires the worst of the poet, the painter or the politician who works for it. The wonder is, in the case of Lope, that of the fifteen hundred plays to which he refers in "Egloga á Claudio", "more than a hundred of which passed from the Muses to the stage in twenty-four hours", so much has remained not only readable to the student, but delightful to the lover of literature. Menéndez y Pelayo the great Spanish critic says that of all the imitations of the immortal *Celestina*, Lope's *Dorotea* is that which comes nearest to its unapproachable model. One thing is certain, though we fear that it will appear but thistledown both to Señor Menéndez y Pelayo and to Mr. Fitzmaurice Kelly, and this is that hardly any Spanish writer has presented us with so careful and interesting a study of a Morisco as that of Lope's "Moro Alcaucuz". In it he presents the Morisco of his day as he moved and thought. His speech is almost identical with that of a Spanish-speaking Moor of Tangier of the present day. No one more accurately than Lope has reproduced all the strange phases of the life and times in which he lived, and yet he was no painter of mere humours (in the Elizabethan sense), for many of his types still flourish and may yet be met with, only a little altered and in uglier clothes, to-day, in Spain. The *Life* is chiefly valuable, we think, for the very accurate and minute portrait that it gives of the great dramatist as he lived and loved.

Mr. Fitzmaurice Kelly, without doubt, has dived more deeply into the letter of the text, and Señor Menéndez y Pelayo, with his matchless memory, has perhaps exhumed as many facts, and both these writers, by virtue of their faith, may perhaps (we only say perhaps, for after all faith is immeasurably inferior to human intuition, in these cases) have more fully understood how it was possible for Lope as a priest to live the life he did and still not be a hypocrite. But neither of them, as we think, has shown more fully what a good fellow Lope really was and how his frailties were human and therefore in a measure served but to endear him even to the most strait-laced, and that, though neither of them is lacking either in intuition or in generosity. Nature made Lope as he was, with his blood running through his veins, as rapidly as the ink ran from his pen, and naturally as both ran swiftly, now and then they carried him into excesses which after all but serve to make the injudicious grieve; for who would have a poet or a pen, whose circulation was so slow, that all they could produce between them was but a rhyming circular for a chiropodist?

#### TERRA-COTTAS, POTTERY AND PORCELAIN.

"Catalogue of the Terra-cottas in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum." By H. B. Walters. 1903. £1 15s.

"Catalogue of English Pottery in the British Museum." By R. L. Hobson. 1903. £1 5s.

"A Brief History of Old English Porcelain, and its Manufactories." By M. L. Solon. London: Bemrose and Sons. 1903. £3 3s.

THE British Museum collection of terra-cottas dates back to its earliest days so far as the Roman period is concerned; for a number of the examples belonged to the Townley collection. It was in later years that the early period from Cyprus and other sources came to be illustrated, and the "fine" period of fourth-century figurines, that have come to be known as "Tanagra" figures from one of their places of discovery. These figures, on their discovery, excited so much admiration that clever forgeries became common, and there is no branch of antiquities in which it is more necessary to exercise caution and multiply the tests if the collector is not to be deceived. For this reason, among others, Mr. Walters' authoritative account of these works of art and catalogue will be welcomed, but it may also lead the student to widen the range of his interest and trace back the history of the types which have reached a playful and mundane state in the popular "Tanagra" period. These dainty little creatures, with their parasols and fans, these figures of the boy-cupid, give place, as we go back, to rigid and sacred images, in a time when the grim religious significance of the objects put into a tomb was still vivid. Thus in front of these cases we have, in small, an epitome of the history of art, just as, in painting, we may trace the Mother and Child of the Christian religion from the stiff holy picture, through more and more mundane periods, till we reach the completely secular Mother and Child of a modern portrait. Mr. Walters' introduction deals very fully with questions of material, methods of production, uses, places of origin and artistic sources as well, and a number of illustrations are given, including the very beautiful Eros from Smyrna, the *Confidentes* and other charming and famous pieces in the collection.

Mr. Hobson's volume deals with a section of the Museum created by the taste and generosity of Sir A. W. Franks, the late keeper of the department of British archaeology. It includes a great variety of objects, from the mediæval Chertsey tiles to the glazed ware of Staffordshire, English Delft, and the work of Wedgwood. It was a real service to bring to the front again some of the homelier arts of the English potter, as well as his more ambitious imitations of oriental and classical wares. The volume opens with a short general introduction, the catalogue is largely illustrated with blocks, and a number of pieces are given in plates at the end, some of which are coloured.

Mr. Solon, who ranks among the chief authorities on the subject of his book, has now given us a fine volume



on English porcelain. Mr. Solon has the double right to deal with these matters given by rare technical skill and historical knowledge. The porcelains of Bow, Chelsea, Worcester, Bristol, and other centres have attracted, of late years, an increasing number of devoted collectors. There are collectors whose criterion is entirely the sensuous one of the quality of glazes, irrespective of design; there are others whose affection turns to some of these wares as a dainty by-way of the sculptor's art. A swarm of little books has appeared on the subject; Mr. Solon stands out among those scribes, and his book should be in every collector's library. It is handsomely printed, and illustrated by numerous plates, coloured and uncoloured. Colour-process is of real service in a case like this; it does not pretend to give the work of art, but to render its colours sufficiently for purposes of reference and identification.

#### THE TRUE MOUNTAINEER.

"The Alps." Described by Sir Martin Conway and Painted by A. D. McCormick. London: A. and C. Black. 1904. 20s. net.

SIR MARTIN CONWAY has produced a very fine gift-book. That is perhaps the best description for a volume which does not deal with any particular climbs in his long record, or with any particular group of mountains, but with the Alps as a whole. It is a dithyramb to the mountains—we sincerely hope, not a farewell dithyramb, but rather a renewal of devotion. Sir Martin Conway once described an adventurous journey which he took with some friends across the Alps "from End to End". But this book is rather a description of the Alps "from Beginning to End". He takes his readers into this great workshop of nature, and vividly describes the great processes which make and unmake the greatest mountains, until we see the "eternal hills" as passing shadows, that come and go in a trifle of a few millions of years.

The scope of Sir Martin Conway's volume may be gathered from the titles of his chapters—"How Mountains are Made", "All Sorts and Conditions of Alps", "The Moods of Mountains", "Types of Alpine Peaks", "Alpine Pastures". Culling from a long and varied experience, Sir Martin Conway can give a ready example of almost every kind of peak, pass, or pasture, to illustrate the formation of the Alps. The whole volume is very beautifully illustrated by reproductions of water-colour sketches by Mr. A. D. McCormick, who has already obtained high artistic distinction as an illustrator of Alpine literature. Mr. McCormick is one of the few English artists who really enter into the spirit of the mountains and comprehend their fascination for the mountaineer.

Sir Martin opens his book with a very admirable and sympathetic chapter on "The Treasures of Snow". He describes in very faithful language how the climber is created. He has at first no intention of being a climber. He just wants to look at the snow. "Climbing has no fascinations for him: he is merely going to have a look at the white world, so that he may know what it is that he hears people talking about—their corridors and their couloirs, crevasses, snow-bridges, séracs, and bergschrunds." But he is caught in the fatal toil before he knows where he is. "He has no view from the summit. He returns wearied out to his inn. Yes! and thenceforward the Alpine fever masters him. He is caught and makes no effort to escape. His keenest desire is to be off once more." How many began like that! And how many regret the conversion?

But the great value of Sir Martin Conway's book as a climber's apology is that it vindicates mountaineering as a sport nearly allied both to science and art. A mountaineer knows both the nature and the beauty of the mountains in a way that is impossible to him who has not climbed. "The keenest mountain-lover who never climbed does not really know the nature of what he is looking at. Even Ruskin, the most gifted mountain-lover that never climbed, constantly reveals in his writings failures to understand. The true scale of things was never apparent to his eye. Where the

lowlander looks and wonders, the mountaineer perceives and remembers." He loves the mountains with the fuller love born of understanding. Pursued in such a spirit mountaineering is a worthy sport and far removed from the competitive gymnastics into which it sometimes threatens to degenerate.

#### NOVELS.

"The O'Ruddy: a Romance." By Stephen Crane and Robert Barr. London: Methuen. 1904. 6s.

No explanation is offered as to the respective shares of the two authors in this book, which is strangely unlike Mr. Stephen Crane's former books. The hero is a sort of honest Barry Lyndon, a rollicking Irishman of the most conventional type, who tells of his own adventures in Bath and Bristol, how he wooed an English earl's daughter, and won her by seizing her father's house in Sussex and standing siege. The time is somewhere in the eighteenth century, and the authors have completely failed to grasp the atmosphere of the Penal Laws period. A Roman Catholic like O'Ruddy would hardly have been so successful. His language is a maddeningly impossible farrago of stage Irish. But such considerations as these really do not matter: the book is an extravaganza, the fun is furious, the duelling and high spirits of the hero whirl us along gloriously. If it is all impossible (as, when the curtain falls, we remember, with a start), why then so much the worse for the eighteenth century. It ought to have been possible. There is some very shrewd humour under all the boisterousness, and the love-making is delightful. They who want to escape from dull realities for an hour or so could hardly do better than follow O'Ruddy in his adventures.

"Provenzano the Proud." By Evelyn Gifford. London: Smith, Elder. 1904. 6s.

The author displays an intimate knowledge of thirteenth-century Italian history, though she presents it in rather a vague and confused form. The scene of her story is laid chiefly in Siena, then in the height of its civic supremacy, whose painters such as Niccola Pisano, and later Duccio, surpassed even those of its great rival Florence. In the course of a somewhat incoherent narrative, she describes certain incidents of the Guelph and Ghibelline contest, the tragedy of the youthful Corradino, and the triumph of Charles of Anjou—with a rapid, vivacious energy, and a picturesque and realistic force of description which go far to atone for her defects as a story-teller. The dialogue is sufficiently archaic, though it suggests the sixteenth rather than the thirteenth century, and the characterisation is in some instances striking and effective, though Provenzano himself is somewhat stiff and unreal. The book at any rate deserves commendation, as a product of much study and genuine appreciation of the period with which it deals. That it is not more effective, and engrossing, is probably due to inexperience in the art of story-telling.

"One Doubtful Hour, and other Side-Lights on the Feminine Temperament." By Ella Hepworth Dixon. London: Grant Richards. 1904. 3s. 6d.

Ten "side-lights on the feminine temperament" make up Miss Dixon's new volume. The term is sufficiently vague to mean almost anything, and at times the supposed side-light has sufficient garishness to suggest lime-light from the top and a darkened stage, so unreal is the effect. In the opening story, for instance, we have three scenes in the life of a woman who is approaching middle age disappointed of any complementary companionship. In the first scene, returning from an unsuccessful matrimonial campaign in India she is flirting on board ship with a military officer some years her senior. In the second scene she is having her first experience as a "wall flower" at a ball, when her whilom friendly officer arrives, and she flings herself at his head, and in the bitterness of disappointment returns home to commit suicide. It is painful and not altogether convincing. The note of disappointment rings also through many of the succeeding stories, though Miss Dixon shows herself capable

of writing sympathetic comedy in such sketches as "The Fortune of Flora" and "A Political Comedy". Each season gives us several volumes of short stories of modern life as good as this—and many worse.

"Angelo Bastiani: a Story of Modern Venice." By Lionel Cust. With Illustrations by Frank H. Mason. London: Constable. 1904. 6s.

From the dedication it is to be presumed that this tragic story is based on actual fact. Like the famous Moor of Venice, Angelo Bastiani the humble labourer was so worked upon by circumstances as to believe his wife Bianca faithless to him at a time when he lay helpless in hospital. The fact of the matter was that Bianca was tempted but did not fall, and her baffled employer, to wreak a mean vengeance on her, wrote to her husband circumstantially as another Iachimo. The boaster was promptly murdered for his boast and though he declared his perfidy with his last breath incalculable mischief had been done. The story is told with some restraint, without any laboured attempt at working up local colour, and may on the whole be considered as fairly successful. Mr. Mason's contributions are mainly slight sketches of Venetian scenes and only vaguely "illustrate" the story.

#### NEW BOOKS AND REPRINTS.

"Dante and the English Poets from Chaucer to Tennyson." By Oscar Kuhns. New York: Henry Holt and Co. 1904.

The compilation of this volume has evidently been a labour of love and Mr. Kuhns has brought to his task wide reading and great application and we think our commendation need not end there for he has supplied a sensible introduction in which he lays down wise rules to guide a writer in drawing up a treatise of this kind. He clearly sees the danger to which all work of this nature is subject, the tendency to find influence where it does not exist and deliberate imitation where the English poet may even have been unaware that someone else had said his good things before him. Mr. Kuhns is not always free from a like fault himself and indeed the tracing of these resemblances is often fanciful and apt to become tiresome. Mr. Kuhns has collected an enormous number of stray remarks made by famous English writers about Dante. One of Macaulay's strikes us as singularly inconsistent with what we know of that brilliant partisan. He may have been, and doubtless was "saturated with the 'Divine Comedy'" but there probably never was an author whose work was less influenced by the spiritual side of Dante than Macaulay. It was in every way antagonistic to his point of view. We are ready to admit that he heartily sympathised with the party bitterness of Ghibelline and Guelph. Mr. Kuhns sometimes seems to mix up "influence" with allusion, e.g., he says that we should expect to find some traces of Dante's influence in the "Ring and the Book", but that there are only a few "brief mentions" and a few lines "reminiscential". But such lines do not show the "influence" of Dante on Browning. We believe on the contrary that Dante's influence is very clearly to be found in the "Ring and the Book", even though there be few actual allusions. Mr. Kuhns is mistaken in believing that quotation or imitation shows all the "influence" of one poet on another, or even that they necessarily indicate influence at all. Sometimes the writer seems to recognise this essential fact and sometimes not, which deprives his work of the value it might have had as a comprehensive and truly critical treatise.

"A Manual of Modern Bee-keeping." By J. G. Digges. Leitrim: "Irish Bee Journal" Office. 1904. 2s. net.

This handbook is probably the best practical guide to the subject that has been published. Mr. Digges, who is the editor of the "Irish Bee Journal" has packed and crammed and condensed into his pages quite an amazing amount of information on bees. Nothing of the kind which has been published of late approaches the book in thoroughness. It is full of detail, and yet it is so well arranged that the beginner as well as the expert will read it with profit. We think it was unnecessary to give so many portraits of Irish gentlemen who are authorities and experts in this delightful branch of husbandry, but this is a small matter. How easy it all is when you come to set forth in print! You put down Mr. Digges' book with the happy confidence that now at length you are the complete beemaster. You handle—in thought—the bar frames crowded with workers, wondering how you ever had a passing fear. One's only grievance against Mr. Digges is that he gives away the secrets so freely: all the mystery or masonry of the pursuit disappears.

Two exceptionally neat and well-produced reprints are Calverley's "Verses, Translations and Fly Leaves," 2s. 6d. net,

and "Hamlet," 4s. 6d. net, both in Messrs. Bell's "Pocket Book Classics" series. People who have subscribed to this series will look forward to the appearance of Elia's "Essays" which is now in the press. The only objection to these little books is the fact that the leather bindings, being limp, turn up a good deal at the edges. A few pages are set apart at the end of "Hamlet" for the readers' "Notes"; this is quite an agreeable change from the more usual custom of setting apart pages at the beginning of reprints for the editors' "Notes".

Messrs. Long have produced a very cheap edition of "Adam Bede" considering that the volume (2s. net) contains no less than seventeen full-page illustrations. We do not know that these pictures, though they are passable enough, add to the value of this very great and noble work. "If Socrates or Cervantes had lived in the light of our culture, there might have been a second George Eliot"; fresh from reading "Adam Bede" or "The Mill on the Floss," we can forgive this splendid exaggeration—not that we are all quite sure that it was an exaggeration.

We have received the annual report of the "Church Army" for 1904, being the twenty-second issued. It shows a record of most useful work admirably done. We have the greatest pleasure in commending the work of the Church Army, whose methods are serious and sober; not seeking to attract by cheap and vulgar sensationalism.

Messrs. Barr send us their Daffodil catalogue for autumn of this year. It is admirably printed and arranged for reference. A lover of flowers can spend a very happy half-hour turning over these pages, picturing from the descriptions these extraordinarily refined and beautiful forms. Amongst the 1904 novelties we notice Loveliness, Admiral Togo, and Mrs. George H. Barr (trumpet), Mars (Incomparabilis), and Mercedes (Burbidge).

#### THE AUGUST REVIEWS.

The position of parties is considered in many articles in the reviews this month. "A desperate Opposition," as "Blackwood's" calls it, is showing a dangerous tendency to count its chickens before they are hatched. "Blackwood's" view is that persistent obstruction may work to the undoing of the obstructors rather than the obstructed. There is, we are assured in "Blackwood's" emphatic way, absolutely no reason why the Government should resign or dissolve. A Liberal Leaguer in the "Contemporary" writes of the next Government as though the country had already declared against Mr. Balfour and his colleagues and it was necessary immediately to form a Liberal Cabinet. The article reads like the work of one of the young untried men who are, the writer tells us, to acquire their first experience of the responsibilities of administration in "the next Government". He suggests that among these young men will be Mr. Emmott, Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Winston Churchill. Lord Spencer will be Prime Minister and Sir Edward Grey might go to the Colonial Office, but in that event it is impossible to think of any but one who could take the Foreign Office. The writer has Lord Rosebery in mind. Whilst the Radical "Contemporary" deals with the possible composition of a Radical Government in this strain, the Tory "National" says, we fear rightly, that it is intended to give Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman the Foreign Secretaryship with a seat in the House of Lords, Sir Edward Grey being cast, in this instance also, for the Colonial portfolio. The "National" hopes that this dispensation may induce Unionists to close their ranks and go full steam ahead with the policy initiated by Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. St. Loe Strachey on the other hand writing in the "Nineteenth Century" is convinced that Mr. Chamberlain's policy means certain defeat and that the great duty will then devolve on the Free-trade Unionists of reuniting and reconstructing the party. They will break it in order to mend it. He thinks that a policy adopted so quickly as the Protectionist policy was adopted may be abandoned with equal promptitude. What Mr. Strachey fails to understand is that the policy was adopted so quickly because there were thousands who believed in it and needed only courageous leadership to induce them to proclaim their belief. The Protectionist propaganda has taken deeper root than the advocates of a free trade which is not free trade imagine. The tariff question has added enormously to Mr. Balfour's difficulties as leader of the House of Commons—a subject considered at some length by Mr. E. B. Iwan-Müller in the "Fortnightly Review". Mr. Iwan-Müller's account of the many things the Prime Minister has to do in the course of a day will make the man in the street wonder that he ever gets through his engagements. As to Mr. Balfour's leadership, Mr. Iwan-Müller contends that it is the first duty of a Prime Minister to keep his party together as a compact unit, and he is not prepared to regard the secession of a score or so of men calling themselves Unionists as evidence of failure.

(Continued on page 180.)



# THE WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE

ESTABLISHED  
A.D. 1717.

Head Office: 27 KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.  
City Office: 5 KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

BUSINESS CONFINED TO GREAT BRITAIN.  
DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING AND EXPLOSION  
OF COAL GAS MADE GOOD.

FULL PARTICULARS as to RATES and the SPECIAL  
ADVANTAGES offered by this OLD-ESTABLISHED OFFICE  
may be obtained on application to

STENTON T. COVINGTON, Secretary.

## EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Lives)      Established 1807      (Annuities)



HEAD OFFICE—  
79 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.  
CITY—41 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.  
Branches—Eagle Insurance Buildings in  
BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, LEEDS, MANCHESTER.

The **Surplus** disclosed at the valuation (1902) produced an average **Cash Bonus** of 30 per cent. of the Premiums paid during the Quinquennium; being a return of one and a-half Premiums.

The Company's **Debenture Policies**, with **Guaranteed Benefits**, afford an attractive form of Insurance in the Non-Participating Class, at very moderate rates.

Apply for XXth Century Prospectus, showing Simple and Liberal Conditions.

## PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

(LIMITED)

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON, E.C.

INVESTED FUNDS - - £50,000,000.

## THE COLONIAL MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED,  
33 POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

Funds Exceed - £2,814,000.

Endowment Assurances at Low Rates.  
Large Guaranteed Bonuses.

Gentlemen able to influence business and desiring copy of prospectus should write to

EDWARD W. BROWNE, Manager.

## THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Total Invested Funds - - - £10,401,149.

FIRE—LIFE—ENDOWMENTS—ANNUITIES.

For the Quinquennium ended 31st December, 1903, the large Reversionary Bonus of 35s. per cent. per annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables of the Prospectus, and provision made for Intermediate Bonuses during the present Quinquennium.

1 DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL; CORNHILL, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720.

FIRE. LIFE. MARINE.  
ACCIDENTS.  
BURGLARY.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE**

EMPLOYERS'  
LIABILITY.

Apply for further information to  
THE SECRETARY.

HEAD OFFICE: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.  
WEST END BRANCH: 29 PALL MALL, S.W.

## COUNTY FIRE OFFICE,

50 Regent St., W., and 14 Cornhill, E.C., London.

FOUNDED 1807.

THE PREMIUM INCOME of this Office is derived from Home business only, no foreign risks being undertaken.

THE PAYMENTS MADE FOR LOSSES exceed £5,000,000. Damage by Lightning and Explosion of Coal Gas made good.

FORMS OF PROPOSAL and full particulars as to Rates and the Advantages offered by the COUNTY may be obtained on application.

B. E. RATLIFF, Secretary.

## THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

FUNDS



£17,000,000.

The Whole Profits are Divided among the Assured.

Head Office: 9 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.  
London: 28 CORNHILL, E.C.: & 5 WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE. LIFE.

HEAD OFFICES { North John Street, LIVERPOOL.  
28 Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE LARGEST FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

ANNUAL INCOME - - - - - £3,986,000  
TOTAL FUNDS over - - - - - £12,500,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.  
LIBERAL POLICY CONDITIONS.

Manager—CHARLES ALCOCK.

Sub-Manager—GEO. CHAPPELL.  
Assistant Secretaries—WM. ROPER; J. J. ATKINSON.  
Secretary in London—JOHN H. CROFT.

## BRITISH HOMES

Assurance Corporation, Ltd.  
25 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WHY PAY RENT

WHEN YOU CAN

BUY YOUR HOUSE

THROUGH THIS INSTITUTION?

THE BRITISH HOMES SCHEME enables Policy-holders to reap the benefit of their investment **during their own lifetime**, and in the event of premature death to leave their legal representatives in possession of a comfortable home free from any mortgage charge or encumbrance. Particulars post free.

Good Prospects for Active Agents. M. GREGORY, Managing Director.

In Scotland, if we are to believe An Old Unionist's statement in the "Independent Review"—not an impartial medium—Unionism is moribund, if not actually dead. "While a general election will mean the euthanasia for Scottish Free-trade Liberal-Unionists, it means death for Scottish Conservatism", especially if it happens to have "verted to protection". At a time when the Radicals consider that everything points to their victory in a general appeal to the country it is unfortunate for them that the Liberal press should be so poor in quality as Mr. W. J. Fisher shows it to be in an article in the "Nineteenth Century". "The unquestioned conversion of the majority of the country . . . owes very little to the Liberal press", and Mr. Fisher warns it that if it is to be of service it must cultivate greater moderation of tone and disabuse the commercial class of the idea that Liberalism means spoliation.

The war does not occupy much space in the Reviews this month. The Editor of the "National" in his notes throws out the insidious suggestion that Russia may have received a hint from Germany that the "Malacca" was carrying contraband of war, Germany's object being to estrange France and Great Britain. And then he has the temerity to denounce the effrontery of the pro-German propaganda in the British press. The pro-German press could hardly go further than that. In the "Fortnightly" Mr. Alfred Stead writes on Japan's policy of rectitude in her international relations, and M. de Marmande shows how public opinion in France has been modified with regard to the power and morale of Russia. "Public opinion, somewhat disillusioned, can safely turn its gaze towards other and more practically promising horizons" than the Franco-Russian alliance. In the "Monthly" Count Okuma describes the new Japan, and declares that the war is neither racial nor aggressive but defensive. When it is over Japan will seek to be at peace with all mankind. Not even towards Russia will Japan cease to possess feelings of amity, due to confidence in her strength and the fact that through 2,500 years she has never known defeat. In the "Nineteenth" Baron Suyematsu replies to Sir John Macdonell's reflections on the beginning of the war and his suggestion that Russia was taken by surprise when Admiral Togo attacked Port Arthur. He says that on the contrary the Russians showed by their dispositions that they were fully prepared. If it was a surprise it was not international but tactical. In "Blackwood" we get an account of the work done by the Japanese in Formosa. Both the "Fortnightly" and the "National" devote articles to the policy of France in Morocco: in the latter M. Eugène Etienne assures us that France will make her influence preponderant by "essentially pacific means and methods"; in the former Mr. A. J. Dawson reviews M. Aubin's book on Morocco, whose days of independence he regards as numbered. In the "Independent" Mr. H. N. Brailsford advocates an Anglo-Russian understanding in order to secure the settlement of Near Eastern questions, and in the "Monthly" Colonel Maude contends, whilst regarding peace and goodwill as an ideal to be sought for, that war is necessary to ensure the survival of the fittest and the best. Men must find goodwill through "suffering nobly borne".

There are some delightful miscellaneous articles in the Reviews. "Seed Corn for Stories" in the "Monthly" is full enough of notes and marginalia to supply suggestions for a dozen contributions. Here is one taken from Mr. Aldrich's note-book: "Imagine all human beings swept off the face of the earth, excepting one man. Imagine this man in some vast city—New York or London. Imagine him on the third or fourth day of his solitude sitting in a house and hearing a ring at the door bell!" Sir Henry Drummond Wolff in the "Nineteenth Century" gives some maxims of the late Lord Dalling and Bulwer: they are now published for the first time. Two will serve as samples of the rest: "In nine cases out of ten, a man who cannot explain his ideas is the dupe of his imagination in thinking he has any." "To say to a man when you ask him a favour 'Don't do it if it inconveniences you' is a mean way of saving yourself from an obligation and depriving another of the merit of conferring one." Mr. Thomas Hardy and Mr. Norman Pearson bring relief to the weighty pages of the "Fortnightly", the former with a summer romance of love and time written in verse entitled "Time's Laughingstocks", the latter with a long series of excerpts from the poets illustrating "The Kiss Poetical". Mr. W. L. Courtney, availing himself of the hospitality of rival pages, reprints in the "National" his lecture on "Shakespeare's Tragic Sense", which all Shakespeare students will read with profit. He finds that destiny is character, and that "we carry our own doom or happiness within ourselves". Success or failure is implicit in our deserts. That, in Mr. Courtney's view, was the thought which inspired Shakespeare's Tragedies.

"Revue des Deux Mondes." 1 Août.

M. Pinon reviews the relations between China and the Powers in an interesting article but he does not throw much new light upon a complicated situation. Nothing definitive, he says, was effected by the occupation of Peking by the allies, the

only two parties that derived any profit for themselves and their policy were Russia and Japan, with the result that their mutual rivalry was bitterly accentuated. M. Pinon believes that the stories of Russian interference in Tibet are true and that the Tsar now governs his own Buddhist subjects as the vicar-temporal of the Dalai Lama, much as Charlemagne was consecrated by Pope Leo for the defence of the Church. This reacts upon the Chinese Buddhists, who no longer look upon the Tsar as a stranger. M. Pinon does not discuss the effects likely to follow from the demonstration of the impotence of Russia to help her protégés against England. He looks with apprehension to the day when another China will arise, a producing and exporting people guided in the new paths by the ambition of victorious Japan. This is a point of view which has not been lost sight of by a few English journals in the midst of the general anti-Russian carnival. M. Sorel continues his masterly studies on the diplomatic struggle between Napoleon and the Allies in 1813.

For this Week's Books see page 182.

"The pleasure of a holiday is unquestionably heightened when the programme can be made to include some favourite occupation."

THE FIELD, May 22nd.

Of all the delightful occupations on a holiday, **KODAK PHOTOGRAPHY STANDS PRE-EMINENT.** It is photography with the bother, the mess, and the uncertainty left out. For 20/- one can buy everything necessary to begin—a serviceable little camera, a spool of film to put in it, paper to print the negatives on, and a Daylight Developing Machine which will enable you to do your developing anywhere and in any light.

Write for an Illustrated Booklet on the new photography, which will tell you all about it and will be sent post free on application.

**KODAK, Ltd.,**

41-43 CLERKENWELL ROAD,  
LONDON, E.C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BRANCHES:

96 Bold Street, Liverpool, and 72-74 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

RETAIL BRANCHES:

59 Brompton Road, S.W.; 60 Cheapside, E.C.; 115 Oxford Street, W.; 171-3 Regent Street, W.; and 40 Strand, W.C.

**ORIENT-PACIFIC LINE**

**TO AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, & TASMANIA.**  
**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.**

LEAVE LONDON EVERY ALTERNATE FRIDAY for the above COLONIES, calling at PLYMOUTH, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, PORT SAID, and COLOMBO.

Managers: F. GREEN & CO. Head Offices: ANDERSON, ANDERSON & CO., Fenchurch Avenue, London.  
For Passage apply to the latter firm at 5 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C., or to the Branch Office, 18 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W.

**P. & O. COMPANY'S INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICES.**

**P. & O. FREQUENT SAILINGS TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, and New Zealand.**

**P. & O. CHEAP RETURN TICKETS and ROUND THE WORLD TOURS.** For Particulars apply at the London Offices, 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C., or Northumberland Avenue, W.C.





**PERFECTION  
IN  
TOBACCO**  
has been  
reached  
in the new

**"THREE WITCHES"**  
TOBACCO.

It possesses in its mild flavour a soothing influence, which will be found greatly to enhance the pleasure of smoking. Its coolness and purity lend it a soft mellowness in the mouth, and it can be smoked with impunity all day, just previous to or after a meal, giving at all times a feeling of great satisfaction.

If you are satisfied or dissatisfied with the tobacco you are smoking, try "Three Witches," 6d. per ounce, at all tobacconists. The appearance of the tobacco recommends it, and a trial will enamour you of its charms.

**B. MORRIS & SONS, Manufacturers, LONDON, E.**

## POOLE & LORD

INDIAN AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

322 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

(NEARLY OPPOSITE BOND STREET.)

INVENTORS OF THE

"Sans-Plis" SHIRT.

Prices from 7s. 6d.

The "SANS-PLIS" Shirt is superior to any other for Indian and Colonial wear. Being entirely free from gathers, it is cooler, much stronger, and will bear the Indian mode of washing better than any shirt in use.

A single shirt, or other article, made to measure, and accurate patterns preserved to ensure correctness in the execution of future orders.

Makers of Drawers with Flexible Hip Belt Bands.

"BREECHES CUT."

## BIRKBECK BANK.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

**2½ per cent. INTEREST**

allowed on Deposit Accounts Repayable on demand.

**2 per cent. INTEREST**

allowed on Current Accounts on minimum monthly balances when not drawn below £100.

Advances made to Customers, and all General Banking Business transacted.

Apply C. F. RAVENCROFT, Secretary,  
Southampton Buildings, High Holborn, W.C.

## CONNOISSEURS OF COFFEE

DRINK THE

**RED**

**WHITE**

**& BLUE**

**DELICIOUS FOR BREAKFAST & AFTER DINNER.**

In making, use less quantity, it being much stronger than ordinary COFFEE.

## R. ANDERSON & CO.

BRITISH, INDIAN, AND COLONIAL ADVERTISEMENT CONTRACTORS,

14 COCKSPUR STREET, CHARING CROSS, S.W.,

GIVE THE BEST TERMS for Company and General Advertising. Advice, Estimates, and all information free of charge. Replies received.

**BLACKBEETLES or COCKROACHES** cleared with BLATTIS, the Union Paste, now used for seven years everywhere with unflinching success. Guaranteed by E. Howarth, F.Z.S., who destroyed the plague of them at Sheffield Workhouse. Recommended by Dr. H. Woodward, F.R.S. Tins, 1s. 3d., 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d. post free.—HEWIT, 66 Division Street, Sheffield.

## The Egyptian Cigarette for Connoisseurs.

"NESTOR"—The PREMIER CIGARETTE for the last 20 years and still the same, remarkable flavour and aroma. Beware of English-made so-called Egyptian Cigarettes, and see that each packet bears the Egyptian Government stamp.

**"Nestor"**

(NESTOR  
GIANACLIS,  
CAIRO).

IMPORTED

in Two Qualities,

**SURFINE AND EXTRA FINE.**

Spécialité Gold-Tipped King and Queen Cigarettes.

Of all Tobacconists and Stores throughout the World and

**10 New Bond St., London, W.**

## DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, &c.

During the last half-century everyone travelling in hot climes has made a point of carrying some

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE



so as to be in a position to immediately stop an attack of

## Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cholera.

Hot weather in the British Isles strikes suddenly, and everyone should take a little precaution. Don't wait till you actually need the Chlorodyne; you might be driven to sending a careless messenger for the medicine you require, who might accept a substitute.

You want

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

"G.B." "Lancet" and "British Medical Journal" Analyses and Medical Opinions post free.

## DIABETES

## WHISKY

**For Kidney Complaints,  
for Rheumatism & Gout**

OF THE PROPRIETORS

**GEORGE BACK & CO., 13 Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate.**

TELEGRAMS: "DIABETES, LONDON."

TELEPHONE: 2838 LONDON WALL.

## PROMENADE CONCERTS. QUEEN'S HALL.

EVERY EVENING at 8.

QUEEN'S HALL ORCHESTRA. Conductor—Mr. HENRY J. WOOD.

Tickets, 1s., 2s., 3s., 5s.; Season Tickets (transferable) 11 weeks, 1, 2, 3, 5 guineas, of usual Agents, Queen's Hall Box Office, and ROBERT NEWMAN, Manager, 320 Regent Street.

**APOLLO THEATRE.** Sole Proprietor, HENRY LOWENFELD. Lessee and Manager, TOM B. DAVIS. MR. GEORGE EDWARDS' SEASON. Every Evening at 8.15. VERONIQUE. Matinée every Wednesday at 2.0.

## THE PALACE.

SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.

EVERY EVENING at 8. The AMERICAN BIOGRAPH and VARIETIES.

Seats at the Box-office from 11 till 5. CHARLES MORTON, Manager.

## ELY CATHEDRAL.

Visitors will find First Class Hotel Accommodation at the "LAMB" Family Hotel, which is situated close to the Cathedral. MODERATE TERMS. Omnibus meets all trains.

Proprietor, S. AIREY.

# MAGMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS

## Important New Work on Manchuria. **MANCHU AND MUSCOVITE**

By B. L. PUTNAM WEALE.

With Map and Illustrations. 8vo. 10s. net.

"An unusually interesting and suggestive work, which may be cordially recommended to all who wish to enlarge their knowledge of Manchuria."—*Times*.

## WAR AND NEUTRALITY IN THE FAR EAST.

By T. J. LAWRENCE, M.A., LL.D. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.

"In the small volume is good work; and it is particularly valuable because it is written with the sense that this war breaks in upon not a few rules of international law, and must lead to the formulating of others."—*Times*.

## LIFE & LETTERS OF EDWARD BYLES COWELL, M.A.,

Hon. D.C.L. Oxon.; Hon. LL.D. Edin., Professor of Sanskrit, Cambridge, 1867-1903.

By GEORGE COWELL, F.R.C.S. With Portraits, 8vo. 12s. 6d. net.

"A most interesting volume. .... Cannot fail to please all who are fortunate enough to pick it up when they have an hour or two of leisure."—*Daily Telegraph*.

## ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS. NEW SERIES.

Crown 8vo. gilt tops, 2s. net each.

## HOBBES. By Sir LESLIE STEPHEN.

## MARIA EDGEWORTH. By the Hon. EMILY LAWLESS.

## THE MASTERS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

By STEPHEN GWYNN. Globe 8vo. 3s. 6d.

"A very admirable brief survey of a vast subject."—*Academy*.

## A PLEA FOR THE BETTER LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

By ROBERT CARSTAIRS, late Indian Civil Service.

8vo. 5s. net.

MACMILLAN and CO., Limited, London.

Volume for 1903. Now Ready. 8vo. Price 18s.

## THE ANNUAL REGISTER:

A Review of Public Events at Home and  
Abroad for the Year 1903.\*\* Volumes of the ANNUAL REGISTER for the Years 1863-1902  
can still be had, price 18s. each.The first part of this volume is devoted to a *résumé* of the Political History of England during the year 1903. The events of Parliamentary Life are noted, and the principal Speeches summarised. Foreign and Colonial History are also dealt with.

In the second part a Chronological Summary is given of the principal events of the year, both foreign and domestic; this is followed by a Retrospect of Literature, Science, and Art, and an Obituary of Eminent Persons.

A full Index is an important feature of the book.

### MORNING POST.

"It is very difficult to find anything which the ordinary man would consider to be important in 1903 and which is not mentioned in the book; and with all this information it is a handy volume, nicely printed, and well indexed."

### SPECTATOR.

"We can but say what we have said more than once before, that this summary of the year's history, political, social, and literary, is very well done; that there is a good sense of proportion in it; that the general result is eminently satisfying."

### GUARDIAN.

"There is little to be said of the 'Annual Register' for 1903 except to repeat the praise which it has been our agreeable duty to accord to previous volumes of this excellent publication. Its methods have not materially changed for many years, and indeed they are not easily to be improved upon for the purposes of an annual chronicle of contemporary events. The strength of the 'Register' lies, of course, in its 'English History,' that is to say, the record of home politics, which continues to be admirably done; the narrative being as full as can reasonably be wished, yet containing nothing that could lightly be omitted."

### TIMES.

"There is not much to be said about so well-known a yearly periodical as the venerable 'Annual Register,' except that the current issue for 1903 is well worthy of the goodly series to which it belongs. .... The chapters on English history are a lucid, candid, and without dispassionate survey of the leading events of the year, and though it is not, perhaps, impossible to discern the direction in which the writer's sympathies incline, yet his narrative is singularly free from mere party prepossession. These chapters are followed by the usual series of chapters on 'Foreign and Colonial History,' some anonymous, others signed by writers of special knowledge and authority. .... On the whole, this current issue of the 'Annual Register' is a worthy representative of a series now long past its century and a half, and a witness to the capacity and energy of its new editor."

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., 39 Paternoster Row, London, E.C.;  
New York, and Bombay.

## THIS WEEK'S BOOKS.

### ART.

Diderot's Thoughts on Art and Style (Beatrix L. Tollemache),  
Rivington. 3s. 6d.

### FICTION.

A Moorland Princess (A. G. Folliott-Stokes). Greening. 6s.

Portalone (C. Ranger-Gull). Greening. 6s.

### LAW.

Principles of the Criminal Law (Seymour F. Harris). Stevens and  
Haynes. 20s.

### REPRINTS.

The Excursion ("Temple Classics"). Dent. 1s. 6d. net.

Roman Literature (Hermann Joachim). Dent. 1s. net.

### SCIENCE.

English Medicine in the Anglo-Saxon Times (Joseph Frank Payne).  
Clarendon Press. 8s. 6d. net.

### THEOLOGY.

Modern Church, The Hymn-book of the (Arthur E. Gregory). Kelly.  
3s. 6d.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

ColloTYPE Facsimile and Type Transcript of an Elizabethan Manuscript preserved at Alnwick Castle, Northumberland (Edited by Frank J. Burgoyne). Longmans. £4 4s. net.

Bengal, A Plea for the Better Local Government of (Robert Carstairs).  
Macmillan. 5s. net.Haddon Hall (F. H. Cheetham). Sherratt and Hughes. 2s. 6d.  
net.

Phaedo of Plato, The (Harold Williamson). Macmillan. 3s. 6d.

Quaint Talks about Long Walks (A. N. Cooper). Brown. 3s. 6d.  
net.

Red Book on Advertising. Coe. 2s. 6d. net.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST:—The Nineteenth  
Century, 2s. 6d.; The Monthly Review, 2s. 6d.; Harper's  
Magazine, 1s.; The Connoisseur, 1s.; The Munsey, 6d.; The  
Musical Times, 4d.; La Revue (Ancienne "Revue des Revues"),  
1 fr. 30; Deutsche Rundschau, 3 m.; Mercure de France,  
2 fr. 25; The Artist Engraver (No. 3), 7s. 6d.; Lippincott's,  
25 c.; Current Literature, 25 c.; The Jewish Quarterly Review,  
3s. 6d.; Revue des Deux Mondes, 3 fr.; Broad Views, 1s. 6d.

NOW READY, 6d. net, the August number  
of THE BOOK MONTHLY, a beautifully  
illustrated Record, Guide, and Magazine  
for everybody interested in books. It  
is a What's What and Who's Who of  
bookland, and it has already won a  
recognised position. It has a specially  
interesting article in which Mr. J. M.  
Dent tells the story of his famous  
Temple Series. Order from your book-  
seller or newsagent, or from the pub-  
lishers, Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton,  
Kent & Co., 4 Stationers' Hall Court,  
London.

### NOTICES.

The Terms of Subscription to the SATURDAY REVIEW are:—

	United Kingdom.	Abroad.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
One Year ...	1 8 2	1 10 4
Half Year ...	0 14 1	0 15 2
Quarter Year ...	0 7 1	0 7 7

Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed and made payable to the  
Manager, SATURDAY REVIEW Offices, 33 Southampton Street,  
Strand, London, W.C.In the event of any difficulty being experienced in obtaining the  
SATURDAY REVIEW, the Publisher would be glad to be informed  
immediately.The SATURDAY REVIEW is on sale at the following places  
abroad:—

PARIS . . . . .	The Galligani Library, 224 Rue de Rivoli.
" . . . . .	Messrs. Boyveau & Cheillet, 29 Rue de la Banque.
" . . . . .	Le Kiosque Michel, Boulevard des Capucines.
" . . . . .	Le Kiosque Duperron, Boulevard des Capucines.
" . . . . .	Kiosque 150 (Terminus) Rue St. Lazare.
BRUSSELS . . . . .	Messrs. G. Lebaige et Cie., 46 Rue de la Madeleine.
BERLIN . . . . .	W. H. Kuhl, Jägerstrasse 73.
VIENNA . . . . .	Messrs. Gerold & Co., 5 Stefansplatz.
BUDA-PESTH . . . . .	A. Lappert.
ROME . . . . .	Messrs. Loescher & Co., Corso 307.
MADRID . . . . .	Liberia Gutenberg, Plaza de Santa Ana 13.
CONSTANTINOPLE . . . . .	Otto Kell, 457 Grande Rue de Pera.
HAMBURG . . . . .	Schick's Library.
CAIRO . . . . .	The Anglo-American Bookselling Depot.
NEW YORK . . . . .	The International News Company, 53 & 55 Duane St.
BOSTON, MASS. (U.S.A.) . . . . .	Messrs. Dammell & Upham, 253 Washington Street.
TORONTO, CANADA . . . . .	The Toronto News Company, 42 Yonge Street.
" . . . . .	The Harold Wilson Company, 35 King Street West.
" . . . . .	The Montreal News Company, 386 St. James's Street.
MONTREAL, CANADA . . . . .	A. T. Chapman, 2407 St. Catharine Street.



TO-DAY, AUGUST 6th, is Published

# THE SPECIAL Grouse Shooting Number

OF

**"Land and Water Illustrated."**

**PRICE SIXPENCE.**

*Among the Contents are:—*

## **THE COMING GROUSE SEASON.**

A Special Article, with Reports from the chief districts on the Grouse prospects for the year.

## **CHIEF MOORS AND FORESTS.**

A specially compiled list of the most important Moors and Forests, with Names of Tenants and Occupiers.

## **RECENT GUNS AND GUNNERY.**

An Article on the Sporting Patents of the Year.

## **THE FASCINATION OF GROUSE SHOOTING.**

### **BUTTS ON GROUSE MOORS.**

### **HOW TO SHOOT A GROUSE MOOR.**

### **GROUSE SHOOTING IN IRELAND.**

## **THE PROPER MANAGEMENT OF COVERT-**

### **BEATING ON SMALL SHOOT.**

## **FIELD TRIALS AND SPORTING DOGS.**

### **SHOOTING POSITIONS:**

The Right and the Wrong Way, with Special Pictures.

## **THE COOKING OF GROUSE FOR THE TABLE.**

## **GUNS OF OUR ANCESTORS.**

(With Photographs.)

*IN THIS ISSUE COMMENCES*

## **A New Acrostic Competition, with Large Prizes.**

Copies can be obtained from any Newsagents or Bookstalls or direct from THE PUBLISHERS,  
"LAND AND WATER ILLUSTRATED," 12 & 13 HENRIETTA STREET, STRAND, W.C.

Post free, 6½d.

## **When Did It Happen?**

As the *ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA* is essential to the student who wants essays and lengthy dissertations on every subject, so Haydn's is essential to the man who knows his subject thoroughly but may be in doubt as to a fact or a date. Dates are the most elusive of the things a man wants to know. He may remember the year of Agincourt and forget that of Waterloo: yet it may be important to the point he wishes to make to know both. He turns to Haydn. He may recollect that the Indian Mutiny occurred in 1857, but is he sure when the mutiny on board the *Bounty* took place? He may be dealing with great fires—he can recall several such as the fire of London in 1666, but innumerable outbreaks of the first magnitude he cannot be sure about. Haydn's will remind him.

Haydn's in a word presents KNOWLEDGE in a NUTSHELL.

# **HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES.**

THE TWENTY-THIRD EDITION, brought up to the beginning of 1904, is

## **A COMPLETE RECORD of all TIMES AND NATIONS**

COMPRISING

Remarkable Occurrences, Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern—Nations and their Governments, Laws, Institutions, Manners, and Customs—The Origin, Development, and Progress of Arts, Sciences, Laws, and Learning—The Civil, Military, Religious, Moral, and Philanthropic Institutions of various Nations in the different Epochs.

WITH

**SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HISTORY AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.**

*Indispensable to Editors, Authors, Journalists,  
Schoolmasters, Librarians, Ministers, Lawyers,  
M.P.'s, Business Men, and Public Men generally.*

# **HAYDN'S HAS NO RIVAL.**

The Times says: "HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES' is the most Universal Book of Reference in a moderate compass that we know of in the English language."

## **Now Offered for the first time on the Instalment System.**

The Prices are: Medium 8vo. cloth, 21s.; Half Calf, 25s.; Full or Tree Calf, 31s. 6d.

*The Work will be sent to you at once for 5s. down together with the accompanying*

### **COUPON:**

To the SATURDAY REVIEW, 33 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

Please send me One Copy of "HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES," cloth, for which I enclose 5s., and agree to pay Five Monthly Instalments of 3s. 6d. each.\* I undertake not to part with the work till the payments are complete.

Name.....

Address.....

Occupation .....

\* If the purchaser wishes to have either of the better bindings, the first payment must be 6s. 6d. or 7s. 6d., and the instalments increased to either 4s. or 5s.



**GREENING'S NEW NOVELS.**

AT ALL LIBRARIES AND BOOKSELLERS.

**A MOORLAND PRINCESS.**  
A. G. FOLLIOTT STOKES. 6s.**A MOORLAND PRINCESS.**  
A ROMANCE OF LYONESSE.  
A. G. FOLLIOTT STOKES. 6s.**A MOORLAND PRINCESS.**  
A. G. FOLLIOTT STOKES. 6s.**A MOORLAND PRINCESS.****CASTLES IN KENSINGTON.**  
REGINALD TURNER. 6s.*Review of Reviews.*—"Distinctly amusing."  
*Times.*—"A light, good-tempered, and amusing comedy."**A MODERN EXODUS.**  
VIOLET GUTTENBERG. 6s.**THE MAID LILIAS.** WILLIAM PLATT. 6s.**WOLVES.** ROBT. H. SHERARD. 6s.  
*Court Journal.*—"Rising to heights not unworthy of Dumas, at his best, containing passages of high dramatic power, instinct with notable characterisation."**MY CHUMS AT SCHOOL.**  
TYSON STUBBS. 6s.**"TRIM" and Antrim's Shores.**  
H. G. FILDES. 6s.**THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD.**  
A. M. BULLEY. 6s.**PORTALONE.** A Story of Cornwall.  
**PORTALONE.** C. RANGER GULL.  
**PORTALONE.** 6s.

A brilliantly-written and powerful Cornish story. A tale set in the wildest and most unexplored parts of modern Cornwall, lightened by a series of biting pictures of a certain pretentious art colony on the shores of the Atlantic, but primarily the story of a physical tragedy forgotten in, and irradiated by, a great spiritual victory.

*Complete Catalogue post free on application.*  
London: GREENING & CO., 20 Cecil Court, Charing Cross.**PUBLIC  
OPINION.**

Price 2d. weekly.

A Rapid Review of the Press Opinions of the Week.

Special Articles:

**MR. HENRY NEWBOLT.****POLITICAL WOBBLERS:****III. Sir Edgar Vincent.****OUR GIRLS—I. Introductory.**

Offices: 6 BELL'S BUILDINGS, FLEET STREET, E.C.

**A 1½d. POSTCARD**

Request to the Publisher of

**"TO-DAY,"****8 and 9 ESSEX STREET, STRAND, W.C.,**

will bring you a Specimen Copy of this famous Weekly Illustrated Magazine-Journal, together with a Prospectus of the special premiums and advantages to which Annual Subscribers are entitled.

**H. SOTHERAN & CO., BOOKSELLERS.**

GENERAL AGENTS FOR PRIVATE BOOKBUYERS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA, THE COLONIES, AMERICA, AND ABROAD.

A Monthly Catalogue of fresh Purchases. Specimen number post free.

LIBRARIES PURCHASED OR VALUED AND CATALOGUED AND ARRANGED.

Telegraphic Address: BOOKMEN, LONDON. Codes: UNICODE and A B C.

Telephone: CENTRAL 1515.

**140 STRAND, W.C., and 37 PICCADILLY, W., LONDON.****BOOKS—HATCHARDS.**

BOOKSELLERS TO THE KING AND QUEEN, 187 PICCADILLY, W. Libraries entirely Fitted up, Arranged and Catalogued. All the New and Standard Books, Bibles, Prayer-books, &amp;c. New Choice Bindings for Presents. Post orders promptly executed. Usual cash discounts.

**E. GEORGE & SONS, Booksellers,**

AND DEALERS IN LITERARY and other JOURNALS and REVIEWS, and PUBLICATIONS OF LEARNED and SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

AGENTS FOR BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL LIBRARIES, INSTITUTIONS AND PRIVATE BOOKBUYERS.

CURRENT CATALOGUES SENT POST FREE on Application. BOOKS SOUGHT FOR. Correspondence Invited. All communications answered.

LIBRARIES OR SMALL COLLECTIONS OF BOOKS PURCHASED IN TOWN OR COUNTRY FOR CASH.

All orders promptly executed. Established 1820.

**151 WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E.****GUY'S HOSPITAL.**—Entrance Scholarships to be competed for in September, 1904.—Two Open Scholarships in Arts, one of the value of £100 open to candidates under 20 years of age, and one of £50 open to candidates under 25 years of age. Two Open Scholarships in Science, one of the value of £150 and another of £60, open to candidates under 25 years of age. One Open Scholarship for University Students who have completed their study of Anatomy and Physiology of the value of £50.—Full particulars may be obtained on application to the DEAN, Guy's Hospital, London Bridge, S.E.**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**

(University of London)

**FULL Courses for Matriculated Students in Arts, Laws, Science, Engineering, Architecture, Medicine and Theology, at Composition Fees, or Students may attend the separate classes.**

Preparation for all Examinations of the London University.

Michaelmas Term commences for Medicine on October 3rd; for Arts, Science, Engineering, October 5th; Theology, October 7th.

For prospectuses and all information apply to the SECRETARY, King's College, Strand, W.C.

**WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT, KENSINGTON.**

Michaelmas Term commences October 10th.—Apply to the VICE-PRINCIPAL, 13 Kensington Square.

THE

**Poor Clergy Relief Corporation**

38 Tavistock Place, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

President: The Lord BISHOP of LONDON.

**The Convalescent and Holiday Fund for the Poor Country Clergy.**

The Committee of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation earnestly ask for Contributions to their Fund for granting Help to Country Clergymen and to those in Provincial Towns suffering from overwork and weakened health, to enable them to obtain a few weeks' rest and change. Cases are frequent where for six, eight, or ten years—sometimes even longer—a Clergyman has not had a single Sunday from his parish.

It is requested that all sums sent for this special purpose may be marked "Holiday Fund."

The Society also makes large grants periodically from its General Fund in times of emergency, and is the only Institution of the kind which gives immediate assistance to the Clergy, their Widows, and Orphan Daughters in all parts of the Empire. At each fortnightly Meeting of the Committee some hundreds of pounds are distributed in this way.

Cheques should be crossed "London and Westminster Bank," and made payable to the Secretary, Mandeville B. Phillips.

MANDEVILLE B. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

Offices of the Corporation:

38 Tavistock Place, Tavistock Square, W.C.

# The London Hospital, WHITECHAPEL.

The only large General Hospital for the whole of East London.

The Largest Adult and largest Children's Hospital in England.

13,364 in-patients last year.

The Passport for Admission is Sickness or Injury combined with Poverty.

NO "LETTERS" REQUIRED.

It is really a very difficult and anxious task to collect the £220 a day needed to keep this great work up as it should be, and I should be very grateful if those who read this would help.

SYDNEY HOLLAND,  
Chairman.

## LONDON HOSPITAL PRIVATE NURSING STAFF.

### TRAINED NURSES

for Medical and Surgical Cases—Adult and Children—can be had immediately.

Apply MATRON,  
London Hospital, Whitechapel.

Telephone: 4466, Avenue.

The Nurses on the Private Staff return to the Wards between their cases after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

## ROBINSON GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED. Johannesburg, Transvaal.

From the Directors' Report for June, 1904.

From	BULLION.		FINE GOLD.	
	Total.	Per ton milled.	Total.	Per ton milled.
	Ozs.	Dwts.	Ozs.	Dwts.
Mill .. .. .	11,019'20	9'85	9,555'745	8'312
Tailings .. ..	3,679'13	3'200	3,070'894	2'671
Slimes .. .. .	1,015'01	0'885	850'331	0'740
Own Concentrates ..	783'59	0'686	733'778	0'638
Total from own Ore ..	16,504'93	14'356	14,211'248	12'361
Purchased Concentrates	563'50		931'200	
	17,068'43		15,142'448	

### Expenditure and Revenue.

165 Stamps crushed 29,993 tons.

EXPENDITURE.				Per ton milled.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Mining Account .. .. .		9,806	15 9	0 8	6'363
Milling Account .. .. .		2,914	9 9	0 2	6'421
Vanning Account .. .. .		257	2 9	0 0	2'634
Cyaniding and Chlorination Accounts ..		3,224	2 3	0 2	9'653
Slimes Account .. .. .		672	7 3	0 0	7'018
General Maintenance .. .. .		186	10 1	0 0	1'947
General Charges .. .. .		1,085	5 5	0 1	8'722
		19,046	13 3	0 16	6'808
Development Account .. .. .		5,634	17 8	0 4	10'817
Machinery Plant and Buildings .. .. .		1,915	0 3	0 1	7'989
		26,596	11 2	1 3	1'614
Profit on Working .. .. .		34,473	10 8	1 9	11'833
		61,070	1 10	2 13	1'447
REVENUE.				Per ton milled.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Gold Accounts—					
From Mill .. .. .		40,120	12 7	1 14	10'777
From Tailings .. .. .		12,935	9 8	0 11	3'020
From Slimes .. .. .		3,573	10 0	0 3	1'300
From Own Concentrates .. .. .		3,124	16 12	0 2	8'617
		59,754	9 1	2 11	11'714
Sundry Revenue—					
Rents, Interest, Profit on Purchased Con-					
centrates, &c. .. .. .		1,315	12 9	0 1	7'733
		61,070	1 10	2 13	1'447

No provision has been made in the above Account for payment of the 10 per cent. Profits Tax.

JAS. LIVINGSTONE, Acting Secretary.

# POPLAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS.

## REASONS FOR HELPING.

1. Situated amongst a teeming population of poor hard-working people in a district that may be called the "workshop" as well as the "Port" of London.
2. Accidents treated at the rate of FIVE an hour for every day of every year.
3. Five miles of men standing side by side treated for accidents only in one year.
4. No endowment—but has never been in debt, and never shall be. If subscriptions fall off the work will be curtailed, and ward or wards closed. This would cause great misery.
5. Free to all. No Letters required.

CHAIRMAN:

Hon. SYDNEY HOLLAND, 44 Bryanston Square.

SECRETARY:

Lt.-Col. FENERAN, Poplar Hospital, Blackwall, E.

## LANGLAAGTE DEEP, LIMITED.

### Notice to Shareholders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Seventh Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Board Room of Exploration Building, Johannesburg, on Wednesday, 19th October, 1904, at 2.30 P.M., for the following business:—

- (1) To receive and consider the Balance Sheet, Working Expenditure and Revenue Account for the year ending 31st July, 1904, and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors.
  - (2) To elect two Directors in the place of Messrs. C. S. Goldmann and R. W. Schumacher, who retire by rotation in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association, but who are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.
  - (3) To elect Auditors in the place of Messrs. C. L. Andersson and Co. and J. N. Webb, who retire, but are eligible for re-election, and to fix their remuneration for the past audit.
  - (4) To transact general business.
- The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th to the 25th October, 1904, both days inclusive.
- Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer wishing to be represented at the Meeting must deposit their Share Warrants, or may at their option produce same, at the places and within the times following:—
- (a) At the Head Office of the Company in Johannesburg at least 24 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the Meeting.
  - (b) At the London Office of the Company, 1 London Wall Buildings, London Wall, E.C., at least 30 days before the date appointed for the holding of the Meeting.
  - (c) At the Compagnie Française de Mines d'Or et de l'Afrique du Sud, 22 Rue Taibout, Paris, at least 30 days before the date appointed for the holding of the Meeting.

By Order of the Board.

H. A. READ, Secretary.

Head Office: Eckstein's Building, Johannesburg,

1st August, 1904.

Issued from London Office, 1 London Wall Buildings, E.C.,

2nd August, 1904.

A. MOIR, London Secretary.

## GLEN DEEP, LIMITED.

### Notice to Shareholders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Seventh Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Board Room of Exploration Building, Johannesburg, on Wednesday, 19th October, 1904, at 11 A.M., for the following business:—

- (1) To receive and consider the Balance-Sheet and Working Expenditure and Revenue Account for the year ending 31st July, 1904, and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors.
  - (2) To elect two Directors in the place of Messrs. F. D. P. Chaplin and R. W. Schumacher, who retire in rotation in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association, but are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.
  - (3) To elect Auditors in the place of Messrs. Howard Pim and C. L. Andersson & Co., who retire, but are eligible for re-election, and to fix their remuneration for the past Audit.
  - (4) To transact general business.
- The Transfer Books will be closed from 19th to 25th October, 1904, both days inclusive.
- Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer wishing to be represented at the Meeting must deposit their Share Warrants, or may at their option produce same, at the places and within the times following:—
- (a) At the Head Office of the Company in Johannesburg, at least twenty-four hours before the time appointed for the holding of the Meeting.
  - (b) At the London Office of the Company, 1 London Wall Buildings, London Wall, E.C., at least thirty days before the date appointed for the holding of the Meeting.

By Order of the Board.

H. A. READ, Secretary.

Head Office: Eckstein's Building, Johannesburg,

1st August, 1904.

Issued from London Office, 1 London Wall Buildings, E.C., 2nd August, 1904.

ANDREW MOIR, London Secretary.



LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LTD.

Registered under "The Companies Acts." Established in 1836.

**CAPITAL £8,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £80 each.**

**REPORT** adopted at the Half-Yearly Ordinary General Meeting, the 4th August, 1904.

CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENFELL, Esq., in the Chair.

The Directors, in submitting to the Shareholders the Balance-sheet for the half-year ending 30th June last, have to report that, after paying interest to Customers and all charges, making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and allowing £26,793 8s. 9d. for rebate on bills not due, the net profits amount to £265,809 19s. 2d. From this sum has been deducted £50,000 carried to Reserve Fund (raising it to £1,300,000), leaving £215,809 19s. 2d., which, with £48,055 15s. 8d. balance brought forward from last account, leaves available the sum of £263,864 14s. 10d.

The Directors have declared a Dividend for the half-year of 10 per cent., which will require £200,000, leaving the sum of £63,865 14s. 10d. to be carried to the Profit and Loss New Account.

The Directors report with deep regret the death of their esteemed colleague John Green, Esq., who for over nine years was a most valued Member of the Board.

The vacancy in the Direction has been filled by the appointment of Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart.

The Dividend, £2 per Share, free of Income Tax, will be payable at the Head Office, or at any of the Branches, on or after Monday, 15th August.

### BALANCE-SHEET

*Of the London and County Banking Company Limited, 30th June, 1904.*

[illegible]

### Profit and Loss Account.

Dr.		£	s.	d.		Cr.		£	s.	d.
To	Interest paid to Customers .. .. .	255,959	13	11	By	Balance brought forward from last Account .. .. .	48,955	15	8	
	Salaries and all other Expenses at Head Office and Branches, including Income Tax on Profits and Salaries, Auditors' and Directors' Remuneration .. .. .	314,918	19	1		Gross Profit for the Half-Year, after making Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, and including Rebate £31,369 9s. 4d. brought from 31st December last .. .. .	763,482	0	11	
	Carried to Reserve Fund .. .. .	50,000	0	0						
	Rebate on Bills not due, carried to New Account .. .. .	26,793	8	9						
	Divided to per cent. for the Half-year .. .. .	200,000	0	0						
	Balance carried forward .. .. .	63,865	14	10						
		263,865	14	10						
		£811,537	16	7						£811,537 16 7

Examined and audited by us,

(Signed)

J. J. CATER,  
E. H. CUNARD,  
W. E. HUBBARD, } Audit Com-  
mittee of  
Directors.

H. DEAN, Head Office Manager.

**RICH D. LEMON, Country Manager.**

G. K. SMITH, Chief Accountant.

London and County Banking Company, Limited,  
19th July, 1934.

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1900, we certify that all our requirements as Auditors have been complied with, and we report that we have examined the Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account, dated the 30th June, 1904, have verified the Cash-Balance at the Bank of England, the Stocks thereon, and the Cash in hand, and have examined the Cash-Bills, the Cash-Books, and Books and Vouchers and certified Returns showing the Cash-Balances, Bills, and other amounts set forth, the whole of which are correctly stated; and in our opinion the said Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account are properly drawn up, so as to give a true and correct view of the Company's affairs as shown by the books of the Company.

(Signed)

GEORGE H. FABER,  
HY. GRANT,  
THOS. HORWOOD, } Auditors.

London and County Banking Company, Limited,  
21st July, 1924.

**LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LIMITED.**

Notice is Hereby Given that a Dividend on the Capital of the Company at the rate of 10 per cent. for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1904, will be Payable to the Shareholders either at the Head Office, 21 Lombard Street, or at any of the Company's Branches, on or after Monday, the 15th instant.

By order of the Board,

By order of the Board,

**F. J. BARTHORPE, Secretary.**

# MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & CO.'S LIST.

## NEW 6s. NOVELS.

### DOROTHEA.

By MAARTEN MAARTENS, Author of "God's Fool."

Second Impression.

"An exceptionally able piece of work.....Full of knowledge and observation and thought."—*Times*.

"The book is charming in its simple and sincere ideals."—*Globe*.

"Maarten Maartens seems to me to have surpassed himself in this fine novel."  
*Truth*.

### BROKE OF COVENDEN.

By J. C. SNAITH,

Author of "Mistress Dorothy Marvin."

"We have to welcome in 'Broke of Covenden' the freshest and most original piece of comedy—still in the Meredithian sense—that we have met since its master's pen has rested."—*Saturday Review*.

"A very cleverly written book."—*Notts Guardian*.

"'Broke of Covenden' has some exceptional qualities."

*Academy and Literature*.

### MAGNUS SINCLAIR.

By HOWARD PEASE.

"The story is a pleasant one, full of exciting episodes, fightings and narrow escapes, heroisms and treacheries."—*Saturday Review*.

"A very vigorous and racy book."—*Speaker*.

"A first-rate example of English historical fiction."—*Outlook*.

### ENID.

By MARMADUKE PICKTHALL,

Author of "Said the Fisherman."

"The qualities which made 'Said' so brilliant a book are all to be found in its successor, and the only difference is that an Oriental atmosphere of romance is lacking. The characterisation of 'Enid' is clear and various. The people are all well realised, and take their part in a comedy which has its element of tragedy..... The work in it has a note of individuality hardly less assertive than that of 'Said.'.....Enid herself is admirably depicted, as is her sister Ruth.....Both Ruth and Enid are excellent feminine studies, and Lady Herminia, who marries their father, is equally good."—*Athenaeum*.

"Altogether Enid is a very good book indeed."—*To-Day*.

"The numerous characters are excellently drawn, and the attention of the reader is held from start to finish. The book is one of the best we have had before us for some time."—*Birmingham Post*.

### ANGELO BASTIANI.

By LIONEL CUST.

Illustrated.

"Well told and interesting."—*St. James's Gazette*.

"The story is full of pathos."—*Catholic Times*.

"A work of considerable power."—*Birmingham Post*.

### SIR MORTIMER.

By MARY JOHNSTON.

Illustrated by F. C. YOHAN.

"Miss Johnston has achieved a great literary triumph.....It is a fine tale, ingeniously constructed, full of imagination, and rich with insight of the aspirations of Elizabethan England."—*Daily Chronicle*.

"Miss Johnston realises for us a creation of real power and charm.....The tragic fortunes of Sir Mortimer Ferne will be followed with an absorbing interest."  
*Globe*.

"It is a book of which she has every right to be proud: and indeed when one reflects upon the proofs here given of her possession of those qualities so rarely found together—a man's strength and a woman's tenderness—it would be hard to name a living writer, of either sex, who could have written it for her."—*Punch*.

"There is character in her atmosphere of the Elizabethan Court, and there is, moreover, a quite unusual strength in her descriptions of battles both on sea and land which far surpasses that to be found in most novels of adventure, and which entitles the author to a high place in the ranks of contemporary writers of fiction."  
*Westminster Gazette*.

"We are sure that Miss Johnston's readers will be many, and that they will have nothing but admiration for the vigour and passionate feeling she has put into this striking work. There is poetry and eloquence of a high order in 'Sir Mortimer.'"—*St. James's Gazette*.

"Altogether a brilliant piece of work."—*Bookman*.

"The best piece of work Miss Mary Johnston has given us.....The book is nothing short of entrancing."—*London Quarterly Review*.

"A stirring tale that, from the first page to the last, will enthral young readers, and will make old ones feel that while they are under its spell they have recovered their lost youth."—*The Lady*.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

AUDREY. Illustrated by F. C. YOHAN.

THE OLD DOMINION.

BY ORDER OF THE COMPANY.

## RECENT 6s. NOVELS.

"INCOMPARABLE BELLAIRS." By AGNES and EGERTON CASTLE, Authors of "The Star Dreamer," "Young April," &c. Illustrated by FRED PEGRAM.

TURNPIKE TRAVELLERS. By ELEANOR HAYDEN, Author of "From a Thatched Cottage."

BELCHAMBER. By HOWARD STURGIS, Author of "Tim" and "All that was Possible."

THE LADDER OF TEARS. By G. COLMORE, Author of "The Strange Story of Hester Wynne," &c.

A STORY OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

JEWEL: A CHAPTER IN HER LIFE. By CLARA LOUISE BURNHAM.

THE TUTOR'S LOVE STORY. By WALTER FRITH, Author of "In Search of Quiet," &c.

THE IMPERIALIST. By SARAH JEANNETTE DUNCAN (Mrs. Everard Cotes), Author of "Those Delightful Americans," &c.

THE BINDWEED. By NELLIE K. BLISSETT, Author of "The Concert Director," &c.

## FORTHCOMING 6s. NOVELS.

### THE DIVINE FIRE.

By MAY SINCLAIR,

Author of "Two Sides of a Question," "Mr. and Mrs. Nevill Tyson," &c.

### ARCHERS OF THE LONG BOW.

By ARTHUR MOORE,

Author of "The Knight Punctilious," &c.

### PATHS OF JUDGMENT.

By ANNE DOUGLAS SEDGWICK.

### THE BANDOLERO.

By PAUL GWYNNE,

Author of "Marta."

### VERANILDA.

By GEORGE GISSING,

Author of "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft," &c.

## RUSSIA AND TIBET!

READ

### A RUSSO-CHINESE EMPIRE.

## RUSSIA AND CHINA!

READ

### A RUSSO-CHINESE EMPIRE.

By A. ULAR.

At all Libraries. 7s. 6d.

Mr. Archibald Colquhoun, in a long review in the *Daily Chronicle*, says:—"Should be read by anyone who desires to understand more of the extraordinary events now happening in Central Asia."

"This extremely interesting book."—*The Academy*.

"His book compels thought, and should not be overlooked by anyone interested in the problems of the Far East."—*Glasgow Herald*.

"A luminous account of the expansion of Russia in the Far East, containing many facts which have hitherto escaped the notice of Western Europe."—*Outlook*.

ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & CO., LIMITED.

NEW ADDRESS—16 James Street, Haymarket, S.W.

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Printed for the Proprietors by SPOTTISWOODE & CO. LTD., 5 New-street Square, E.C., and Published by REGINALD WEBSTER PAGE, at the Office, 33 Southampton Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, in the County of London—Saturday, 6 August, 1904.